

# Lafayette Police 2001 Annual Report

Serving the Citizens of Lafayette  
For over 125 years



**Dedicated to the honor and memory of the heroes of September 11, 2001**

# Honorable Dave Heath



**Mayor**  
**City of Lafayette**

April 1, 2002

The Honorable David Heath  
Mayor  
City of Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The Lafayette Police Department respectfully submits its Annual Report for calendar year 2001 in conformity with the policies of the Department.

Our commitment to provide the highest level of service must begin with the dedicated men and women, both sworn and non-sworn, which represent our department and the City of Lafayette. Their commitment to our citizens is to be commended. Without their dedication, we would not achieve the level of service our community expects and deserves.

The Annual Report is the result of input from all divisions throughout the police department and it provides a comprehensive overview that highlights some of the diverse operations within our department.

In closing, we appreciate the continuing partnership with citizens throughout the community. We encourage citizen feedback on issues concerning their police department. We are grateful to all city officials, members of the judicial system, and the other law enforcement agencies in Tippecanoe County for the support we have received from each of them.

Sincerely,

**Robert E. Reed**

Robert E. Reed  
Chief of Police



# Lafayette Police Department

## Mission Statement

**Our Mission is to efficiently provide quality police service to our community by promoting a safe environment through a police-citizen partnership, with an emphasis on mutual trust, integrity, fairness and professionalism.**



Chief of Police  
Robert E. Reed

## Deputy Chief of Police



John R. Dennis

## Administrative Assistant to Chiefs of Police



Jacki A. Stockment

# Department Roster by Rank

## Effective December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>
<b>Chief</b>	Robert E. Reed	03/01/72
Deputy Chief	John R. Dennis	11/10/84
<b>Captain</b>	Kevin W. Gibson	04/08/78
Captain	Bryan L. Rhodes	08/01/73
Captain	Anthony M. Roswarski	03/05/83
<b>Lieutenant</b>	William L. Stonebraker	03/16/73
Lieutenant	Isidore H. Hatke	04/09/83
Lieutenant	Jeanette L. Bennett	07/16/74
Lieutenant	David H. Payne, Jr.	07/20/85
Lieutenant	Steven L. Hartman	12/05/77
Lieutenant	Larry P. Danaher	12/26/81
Lieutenant	Christopher A. Weaver	06/20/87
Lieutenant	Kurt A. Wolf	03/31/84
<b>Sergeant</b>	Jerry W. Jarrard	02/16/70
Sergeant	Robert Q. Robinson	01/16/76
Sergeant	Gary G. Bennett	10/21/77
Sergeant	Thomas M. Rankin	06/28/80
Sergeant	Max D. Smith	02/07/81
Sergeant	John W. Withers	11/03/84
Sergeant	Robert M. Baumgartner	10/18/86
Sergeant	Christopher T. Downard	06/20/87
Sergeant	James D. Roush	02/24/97

\* Appointment date is to the department, not to the rank.



<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>
<b>Detective</b>	Herbert Robinson Jr.	06/20/87
Detective	Daniel W. Shumaker	11/04/88
Detective	Brad A. Hayworth	03/29/86
Detective	Cecil Johnson Jr.	02/04/89
Detective	Jeffery S. Rooze	08/27/90
Detective	James F. Taul	12/10/83
Detective	Thomas A. Davidson	03/27/95
Detective	Jeffery B. Davis	06/06/88
Detective	Jay E. Rosen	11/08/95
Detective	Timothy B. Payne	03/20/95
Detective	Richard W. Dexter	10/26/87
Technician	Francis L. Schmidt	01/12/89
<b>Officer</b>	Royel W. Ping	01/16/75
Officer	Jack R. Hale	02/01/75
Officer	Barry G. Richard	05/05/79
Officer	Michael W. Roberts	11/29/80
Officer	Richard A. Welcher	03/30/86
Officer	John W. Wells	10/18/86
Officer	Stephen T. Bittles	11/08/86
Officer	Tony A. Kenner	11/10/86
Officer	Dennis E. Cole	07/18/87
Officer	James S. Quesenbery	08/31/87
Officer	Brian P. Baker	12/29/89
Officer	Ernie D. Himes	07/22/89
Officer	Robert J. Petillo	05/21/90
Officer	Thomas P. Amos	06/25/90
Officer	Thomas D. Maxson	03/09/91
Officer	Terry M. Bordenet	05/28/91
Officer	Michael A. Haan	08/26/91
Officer	Michael P. McIver	03/30/92
Officer	Robert E. Brown	09/02/92
Officer	James S. Cheever	09/02/92
Officer	Jeffrey E. Clark	01/04/93
Officer	Jeffrey C. Sutton	01/04/93
Officer	Gregory N. Dale	09/07/94
Officer	Bragg E. McDole	09/07/94

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>
Officer	Matthew F. Devine	11/07/94
Officer	Paul A. Huff	12/08/94
Officer	John A. Yestrebsky	12/08/94
Officer	Patrick J. Flannelly	03/20/95
Officer	Julie VanHorn	03/27/95
Officer	Brian T. Brown	05/22/95
Officer	Timothy P. Bonner	08/07/95
Officer	Anthony S. McCoy	08/07/95
Officer	Shawn L. Sherry	08/07/95
Officer	Christopher M. Broderick	11/08/95
Officer	Mark E. Thayer	11/08/95
Officer	Jacqueline C. Becker	05/30/96
Officer	William P. Dempster	08/05/96
Officer	David R. Hughes	08/05/96
Officer	Brooke Presley	11/18/96
Officer	Bradley J. Curwick	01/06/97
Officer	Mark A. Roberts	01/27/97
Officer	John G. Robbins	01/27/97
Officer	Douglas J. Cleavenger	03/31/97
Officer	Brad P. Bishop	01/05/98
Officer	Joseph J. Clyde	01/05/98
Officer	Greg S. McDaniel	01/05/98
Officer	Jeromy A. Rainey	01/05/98
Officer	John N. Townsend	04/13/98
Officer	Christophe A. McCain	05/27/98
Officer	Scott D. Galloway	07/06/98
Officer	Ronald L. Dombkowski	07/13/98
Officer	Ryan B. Dennis	12/14/98
Officer	Stephen P. Pierce	01/11/99
Officer	Jacob W. Baxter	08/28/00
Officer	Christopher G. Jarrett	08/28/00
Officer	Richard J. Murphy	08/28/00
Officer	Scott M. Anderson	09/25/00
Officer	Jason S. Savage	09/25/00
Officer	Chandler C. Cahoon	01/05/01
Officer	Charles E. Wallace	01/05/01
Officer	Bruce A. Biggs	02/12/01
Officer	Christopher A. Cudworth	07/02/01
Officer	Aaron A. Dobrin	07/02/01
Officer	Leslie W. Fuller	07/02/01
Officer	Benjamin W. Sprunger	07/02/01
Officer	Scott J. Swick	07/02/01

## **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES**

<u><b>Title</b></u>	<u><b>Name</b></u>	<u><b>Appointment</b></u>
<u><b>Date</b></u>		
Chief's Administrative Assistant.	Jacki A. Stockment	04/02/84
Detective Secretary	Kim Shipley	11/24/84
Detective Secretary	Lisa L. Fairrow	09/08/97
Chief Records Clerk	Helen Hession	07/29/78
Chief Traffic Clerk	Kelly L. Fohr	02/02/98
CAD Administrator	Yvonne Budreau	01/13/82
IDACS Coordinator	James McMurry	03/17/91
Communication Technician	Ron Snyder	05/16/73
Communication Technician	Angela Ferguson	02/04/84
Communication Technician	William C. Cochran	01/02/92
Communication Technician	Patricia Smith	01/01/93
Communication Technician	Michael Franklin	07/06/93
Communication Technician	Timothy Stan	11/01/93
Communication Technician	Kenneth Shumaker	01/31/94
Communication Technician	Sandra Emmert	10/21/94
Communication Technician	Nirvana L. Grant	06/05/95
Communication Technician	Christine D. Kennedy	08/05/96
Communication Technician	Lori A. Pugh	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Melody M. McMurry	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Michelle Gastineau	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Mark A. Bruni	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Katrina L. Gutwein	07/06/98
Chaplain	Fr. Tim Alkire	08/25/00
Traffic Clerk	Phyllis S. Austin	08/20/90
Records Clerk	Stephanie L. Flick	12/02/96
Records Clerk	Stacey L. Mabbitt	09/15/97
Records Clerk	Pennie S. Johnson	08/31/98
Records Clerk	Carrie A. Cochran	08/14/00
Records Clerk	Sherry C. Dileo	01/02/01
Records Clerk	Annette K. Lancaster	01/02/01
Records Clerk	Barbara A. Lazzara	01/02/01
Records Clerk	Tracie L. Ward	08/06/01

## **Employee Change of Status During 2001**

### **Officers Appointed**

Chandler C. Cahoon	01/05/01
Charles E. Wallace	01/05/01
Bruce A. Biggs	02/12/01
Christopher A. Cudworth	07/02/01
Aaron A. Dobrin	07/02/01
Leslie W. Fuller	07/02/01
Benjamin W. Sprunger	07/02/01
Scott J. Swick	07/02/01

### **Officers Promoted**

Stephen Pierce	To Officer First Class	01/11/01
Francis Schmidt	To Technician	01/29/01
Charles E. Wallace	To Officer First Class	03/26/01
Sgt. Kurt Wolf	To Lieutenant	04/11/01
Detective Chris Downard	To Sergeant	05/02/01
Timothy Payne	To. Detective	05/21/01
Richard W. Dexter	To Detective	05/21/01
Jacob Baxter	To Officer Second Class	08/28/01
Chris Jarrett	To Officer Second Class	08/28/01
Richard Murphy	To Officer Second Class	08/28/01
Scott Anderson	To Officer Second Class	09/25/01
Jason Savage	To Officer Second Class	09/25/01

### **Officer Resignations**

Christopher Covert	01/30/01
Robert Lewandowski	10/07/01
Nathan Schmitt	12/05/01

### **Officer Retirements**

Lt. Donald Werner	02/22/01
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**Lateral Transfers**

Richard Dexter	From Uniform to Detectives	01/01/01
Tony Kenner	From Detectives to Uniform	01/24/01
B. T. Brown	From Uniform to Detectives	10/29/01
Phyllis Austin	From Records to Traffic Clerk	02/21/01

**Demotions**

None

**Civilian Appointments**

Barbara A Lazzara	Records Clerk	01/02/01
Sherry C. Dileo	Records Clerk	01/02/01
Annette K. Lancaster	Records Clerk	01/02/01
Toni Randolph	Records Clerk	01/08/01
Tracie L. Ward	Records Clerk	08/06/01

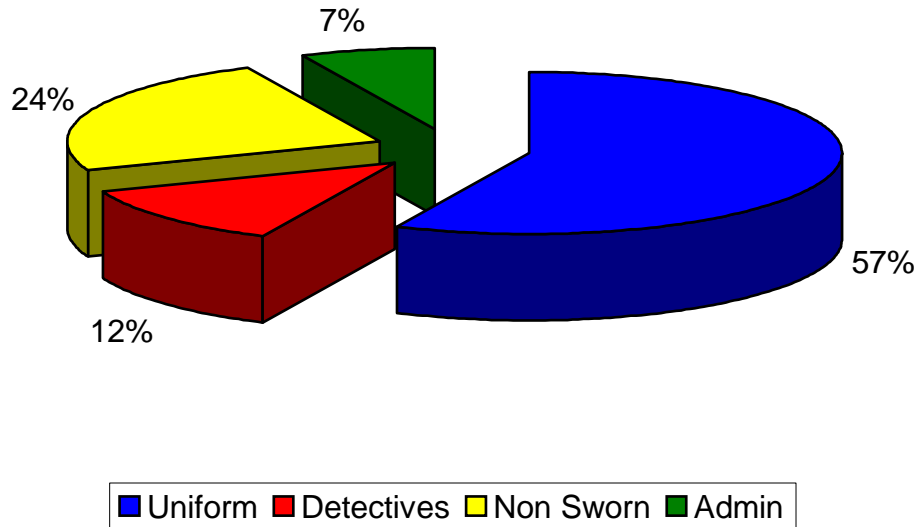
**Civilian Promotions**

None

**Civilian Resignations**

Toni Randolph	06/22/01
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## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL 2001



The Lafayette Police Department is continuing to grow. At the beginning of 2000 the department budget allowed for 97 sworn police officer positions. At the beginning of 2001 the number of sworn personnel increased to 102 and there was also an increase of three in the number of civilian support staff. That department growth coupled with some reorganization had no significant impact on the distribution figures shown above.

# Lafayette Police Department History and Background

Within five years of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana became a state, and settlers began to arrive in the Wabash valley. One of those early settlers was William Digby, a young man just starting out in life and then making his living as a trader, hauling goods by river into the new settlements of the northwest. As a river pilot he realized this was about as far upriver as the new steamboats were going to be able to travel and surmised it would be an ideal location for a new town. In May of 1825 Digby platted his new town and named it in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War.

Lafayette soon became the supply center for the new settlers arriving in the Wabash Valley and when Tippecanoe County was established in 1826 Lafayette was chosen as its county seat. The river provided the major transportation artery to the early city and an extensive city wharf was just a block from the courthouse square. Early law enforcement was mostly non-existent and the city earned an early reputation as a rough and tumble river port. Arrests for gambling and fighting were common.

In the 1840's the Wabash and Erie Canal arrived and by the 1850's railroads arrived to serve the rapidly growing town. In 1853 the town of Lafayette was incorporated under the laws of the second Indiana Constitution and an elected position of Town Marshall was created. Thomas Jefferson Chissom was the first Town Marshall and served two terms in that office prior to being elected as County Sheriff. During Chissom's term as county Sheriff three convicted murderers were publicly hanged on the Courthouse Square.

Today's Police Department traces its' beginning to a small police force established about 1867 when town government was again reorganized. The first Police Chief was Alfred Cook who served during 1867 and 1868. In 1893 the police department was again reorganized under a new statute setting up a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners to run the department. A police Superintendent was appointed by the Commissioners and paid \$1000 per year. In addition there were two Captains (one for the day shift and one for the night shift), two mounted patrolmen and sixteen patrolmen (foot patrol). Captains earned \$60 per month while the mounted patrolmen earned \$70 per month to compensate them for supplying, feeding and housing their own mounts.

The police department has seen tremendous changes during the past century. In 1938 the total salary budget for a department of 35 officers and 1 civilian clerk was \$65,490. By 2001 the salary budget for LPD had grown to over five million dollars. During the past 30 years the area served by our department has grown from about 7 square miles to over 14 square miles.



The police department now occupies its fourth home in the past century. We began the century in a small office on the ground floor of the county courthouse. During the early 1940's the department moved, along with other city offices, to a building on the southeast corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Columbia Street. In 1958 the city abandoned that

location and built a new municipal building on the southwest corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Columbia in which the police department occupied about one third of the space. In 1994 that building was extensively remodeled and enlarged and the police department moved back in to the new facility after several months of operating from various rented spaces downtown. The newly remodeled facility more than doubled the space that had previously been allocated for police use in the building.

The police department today is divided into three divisions. The Uniform Division, which includes the Traffic section, Investigative Division, which consists of three sections and the Administrative Services Division, which is also divided into multiple operational units.

All entry-level positions for officers are in the Uniform Division. After a minimum of two years service opportunities for specialization and advancement are available in areas of SWAT, accident investigations, criminal investigations, and other specialty areas.

Since the establishment of the first true police department in Lafayette over 130 years ago the city and the police department have grown together. Today we continue to honor our past while working to make Lafayette a safe home for a diversified population that anticipates a promising future for its children and grandchildren.



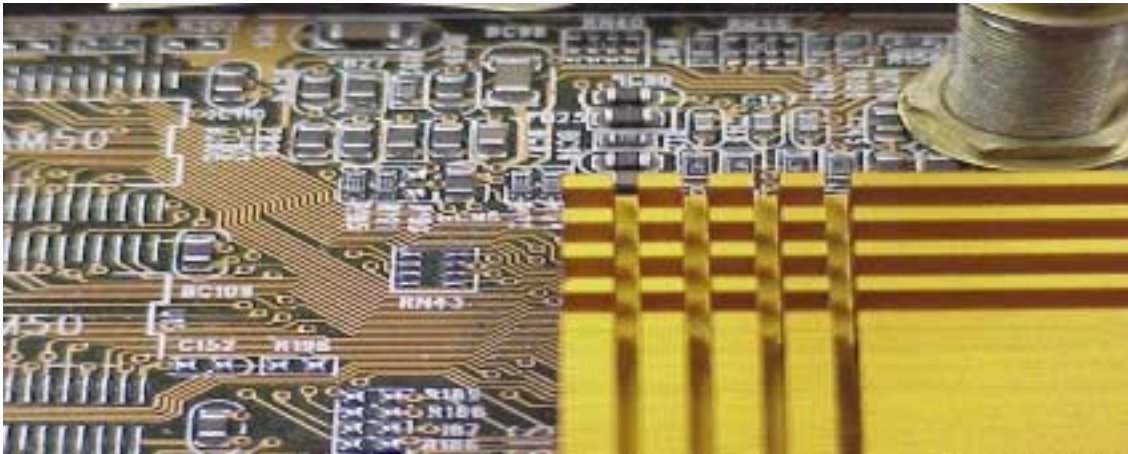
## Technology Circa 1955



Sgt. James Hollendsbe ca. 1955: LPD Radio station KSA923



Officer Matthew Oley ca. 1955: The Harger Drunk-o-meter



## **TECHNOLOGY 2001**

As recently as November 1997 technology was sparsely employed within the department. Police Officers and Records Technicians were still using typewriters to complete police reports, index cards were in wide use to track the various locations and status of those reports, and many supplemental forms were still being handwritten.

During 1997 the leaders of local law enforcement agencies joined together in a spirit of cooperation that is rarely seen in communities anywhere in the nation. This cooperative effort has taken local law enforcement into an age of information-sharing and mutual aid that benefits the citizens of Tippecanoe County in countless ways.

The last two years have been “full speed ahead” in incorporating and expanding the use of technology in all aspects of our law enforcement responsibilities. Today we have an extremely efficient, well-integrated law enforcement network connecting the Tippecanoe County Sheriff’s Department, Lafayette Police Department, Lafayette Fire Department, West Lafayette Police Department and Purdue University Police Department. Sheriff Dave Murtaugh, Police Chief Gene Reed, Fire Chief Jeff McCoy, Police Chief Dan Marvin, Police Chief Linda Stump, Purdue Safety Director Bill Coghill and their employees had the foresight to join together in this endeavor and have improved our entire community through their joint interest in providing a safer environment for all citizens of Tippecanoe County.

Each of the five departments is “online” with each other in one combined network. All law enforcement records for these agencies are pooled together in an integrated database system designed by Open Software Solutions, Incorporated of Greensboro, North Carolina. Every law enforcement-related incident from a bike registration, to a gun permit, to traffic citations, to incident reports are collected in this system. Departments share names, vehicle information and police reports through this centralized records system.

The primary systems employed involve a Jail Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, Records Management, Fire Records Management

System, and as of November 2001, a Mobile Data System. At virtually any point in the system, automated processes alert the users to vital information contained in any one of these various databases. Statistical reporting, much of it contained within this report, is largely a product of these systems and is nearly effortless using these systems. The data produced from these systems is used to assess deployment of the department's resources such as manpower, to provide information to many groups and organizations about occurrences of crime and crime prevention efforts, and in the very near future crime analysis, crash analysis and crime forecasting.

Since December 1999 the department has been deeply involved in implementing these systems in a multi-phased approach. Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) was the first system brought online, followed within a few days by the Records Management System (RMS). These two systems are very extensive in their capabilities and are not yet fully utilized today. As we continue to learn the nuances of the software we continue to employ it in many new ways. Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department Jail utilizes JMS for a variety of jail functions. The names they add to the database, the related information, and the photographs of inmates are all easily accessed and shared throughout the other systems.



Sgt. Jerry Jarrard demonstrates the newest component of the software brought online at LPD in November 2001. Utilizing cellular technology and OSSI Mobile Computer Terminal (MCT) software we achieved "digital dispatch." All police call information received by a dispatcher is broadcast to every unit responding to the call for help. Dispatching of police calls is now completely capable of being voiceless. For officer safety reasons and a variety of other considerations, many calls are still voice dispatched and all calls are always digitally dispatched. As the department has grown larger, the radio frequencies

continued to become busier. Implementation of digital dispatch has eliminated much of our radio traffic, accommodates "routine" communications from car to car or car to dispatch, allows the radio frequencies to be available for emergency traffic, and allows for police dispatching to be silent and not monitored by persons involved in criminal activity.

MCT has pushed our CAD, RMS and JMS systems out to the fingertips of the officers involved while they are on a call. Officers can now:

1. Digitally receive a call in their car on a laptop computer.
2. Update their status from in route to, arrived, to cleared
3. View all dispatcher notes
4. Add notes of their own
5. View call history at the address they are responding to
6. View information about persons that might be "wanted" or have court orders applying to them at the dispatched address
7. View information specific to the location they are responding to, for example hazardous materials are stored in the warehouse, etc.
8. View "hotspot" information about that address (other calls there within the past 48 hours)

In addition to these functions which are directly associated to their initial dispatch on a call for service, officers can also:

1. Inquire to CAD about any event since December 1999
2. Inquire to RMS about any person entered into JMS or RMS since December 1999
  - a. Officer receives all recent information about all contact with that person/vehicle.
  - b. May download a photograph of that person, if available.
3. Inquire to the national system NCIC or state system IDACS or state system BMV to check for further information about a person.
4. Make all of the above person or vehicle inquiries, with one request.
5. Message from Car to Car (any car from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
6. Message from Car to Dispatch (any dispatch center from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
7. Message to Shift Commanders of LPD whether in the car or in headquarters, or other LPD personnel, including Records and Traffic.

As an example of how these various systems work together: Dispatch receives a 9-1-1 call of a burglary in progress. 9-1-1 transfers the information into CAD, relieving the dispatcher from re-typing the information into CAD. The dispatcher enters the type of call and location of the call and assigns units to respond. The call is automatically and very quickly transmitted to all cars responding. Officers receive the call, en-route themselves and arrive themselves on the call digitally. Officers have access to all call history at the dispatched location, and can see that this location has had two alarms on the two previous nights. Officers also see that someone claiming this address, as their home address, is wanted on warrant. Officers locate a suspicious person outside the location. The person



verbally identifies him or herself, but misrepresents their identity. The officer checks the identity given, finds that it is an alias name, is given the real name by RMS, and downloads the photograph (from JMS or RMS) to prove identity of the person in question. Automatically, the MCT will provide any current wanted information from NCIC, IDACS and all recent contact with law enforcement in RMS or JMS, and a drivers license check on the person queried. The subject in question is not wanted, but the officer learns that the person in question is under court order not to be within 500 feet of this residence because of prior problems with the homeowner. The officer speaks with the occupants of the residence and while obtaining name information, recognizes a name that was provided by MCT as being "wanted on warrant." The officer finishes investigating the call, takes the wanted person to jail, and immediately that arrest information and photograph (from JMS) are available to all other cars, the call information is available to all other cars (from CAD), and once the incident is recorded in RMS that information is available to all other cars.

As part of the LPD phase of this project, the department received a "mugshot" station. This computer is identical to the mugshot station utilized at the jail and allows us to photograph persons that are not being incarcerated at the jail. These photographs are later used in many ways including photo lineups and for identification purposes. These photographs are automatically and immediately available for officers to download to their cars.



In addition to implementing the systems referenced above, technology at the LPD has found its way into many other areas. Digital imaging technology has almost completely replaced conventional film in the police department. During 2001 we used the Digital Cameras to photograph 530 Crime Scenes, taking approximately 4,950 photographs. In turn those can now be stored on inexpensive CD media at a huge savings of storage space.

Compare the space required to store these 4 CD's with the space required to store 530 file folders, each containing several pictures. Approximately 206 rolls of film at 24 frames per roll, assuming that each roll was filled to exactly 24 frames would have been required to take the same pictures. In the past, thousands of dollars were spent each year on purchasing film, developing, and reprinting evidentiary photographs. With the exception of major crime scenes (which are photographed digitally and conventionally) all police photography is now in digital format. These photographs are transmitted in digital format to the Tippecanoe County Prosecutor's office for review, without being printed. During 2001 Officer Patrick Flannelly was trained in various methods of photography

and he is now a specialist in digital photography. Through this training and the purchase of Adobe PhotoShop 6.0, Officer Flannelly is able to digitally enhance crime scene video and photography to provide additional information to investigators and prosecutors.

The department has a digital "photo lab" computer that assists in many types of investigations. It is specially equipped to read nearly all media available in the computer world today. This "lab" was upgraded during Fall 2001 and is very current and meets our current needs for processing digital evidence. This "lab" also stores all of our digital evidence while it is awaiting trial. Near the end of 2001 the department was able to expand from two digital cameras to six. This expansion was necessitated by the convenience and cost-effectiveness of digital photography.

During 2001 the Traffic Section of LPD was awarded a grant by the Coalition for a Safe and Drug-Free Tippecanoe County. The proceeds from this grant enabled LPD to purchase a laser-measuring device. Accompanying software interprets the measurements from the laser and assists in and simplifies the process of crash reconstruction. This technology is vital to the successful investigation and prosecution of persons involved in crashes of a criminal nature. This software can also incorporate digital photography in crash and crime scene sketching to enhance the presentation of evidence during a criminal trial.

Digital imaging was employed during 2001 along with the expertise of Officer Patrick Flannelly to produce the first completely digital and independent composite of the entire police department. Officer Flannelly took individual photographs of each LPD employee and incorporated them into a composite photograph. The City of Lafayette recently purchased a large format printer (utilized by many departments for a variety of functions) that enabled us to print the composite within the confines of City Hall for the first time. The result was a cost savings to the taxpayers and a high quality, historical record of the department's members, which now hangs within the walls of the department.

## Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission

Prior to 1971 police officers were often appointed to the department or promoted within the department as a result of political party affiliation. In an effort to place the police department outside the influences of political patronage and on a more professional plane the Lafayette City Council created the Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission in June 1971. Pursuant to the authority granted by a change in Indiana Code 1971-19-1-14.5 a five-member board comprised of citizens from Lafayette was selected. The sworn officers of the police department elect two members of the commission, two are appointed by the city council and the mayor appoints one. Members serve staggered 4-year terms.

The purpose of the commission is to oversee the rules and procedures governing the selection, termination, promotion and disciplinary matters outside the realm of the Chief of Police. Additionally the goal of the legislative act was “ . . . to improve the training and career opportunities for members of the police department, to remove the harmful effect of appointments and promotions made to the police department without regard to training, ability, and experience and to stimulate greater public interest and respect.”



Current board members are, left to right: Doug Eberle, Dave Allee  
Dave Knott, Rick Barnhart, and Jack Walkey



The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission, which is also known as the “Merit Board” meets each month on the second Tuesday of the month. Mrs. Jacki Stockment (center above) acts as the recording secretary for the board and Mr. Thomas Brooks Jr. (above right) is legal counsel for the board.

Among their most important duties board members interview applicants to the police department in the final phase of the application process and make final choices after applicants have passed 5 previous stages through the hiring process. Board members also interview applicants for promotion within the department and promote officers based on test scores, past performance, seniority, and an interview.

The conduct of Lafayette police officers is guided by written “Rules of Conduct” as well as policy and law. When a breach of conduct is found to have occurred, an accused officer may be disciplined by the Chief of Police or by the Merit Board. The Merit Board does, however, have final review of any discipline administered by the Chief of Police.



# Investigative Division

In Europe, detectives were originally employed to blend in with the populace and seek information as if they were ordinary citizens, not functionaries of the state. In 1829, with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police, uniformed police forces began to be established throughout England and Wales and the investigations of crimes fell to the constables. But their uniforms and policies kept them from blending in with the criminal underworld so, from the beginning; police administrators in most forces assigned a few constables to plainclothes detective work. For the next 100 years detectives worked hard at “blending in” with the criminal underworld. Informants and an intimate knowledge of the underworld gave early detectives the information they sought but presented other problems for police supervisors.

In the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century police detective work began to evolve from offender oriented toward case oriented. In a case oriented approach to investigations a detective is assigned specific crimes or cases to investigate. With the adoption of case oriented operations a police department could measure detective performance statistically through clearance rates.

Investigating crime is an important function of modern, full-service police departments. In most medium-to-large departments in the United States, roughly 10 to 20 percent of sworn personnel are assigned to the criminal investigations section. Our department falls within that range with 12% of our sworn officers assigned to the Investigative Division. The Investigative Division consists of seventeen Detectives assigned to the Narcotics, Criminal, or Juvenile sections. Captain Bryan Rhodes is responsible for the operations of all three sections. Lieutenants William Stonebraker, David Payne, and Kurt Wolf commanded of each respective section during 2001.

The division operates during two shifts covering daytime and evening hours and each detective is assigned an “on call” status for overnight hours on a rotating basis, unless they are assigned to special investigations or major cases that require different hours of work. The primary responsibility of the Investigative Division is to conduct in-depth investigations of major case reports including, but not limited to, death investigations, robberies, burglaries, rapes, crimes against children, thefts, frauds, identity thefts, serious batteries, auto theft, and others. The division also self-initiates investigations and develops intelligence on covert criminal activity in the Lafayette area including gambling, prostitution, and narcotics.

Each shift has an administrative assistant who acts also as a receptionist for the division. Duties include transcribing taped statements, typing

correspondence, taking messages, assisting or directing callers, and maintaining files and statistics.

Crime seldom respects political boundaries. In the Greater Lafayette area criminals may live in one jurisdiction and commit crimes in any or all of the other 5 major police jurisdictions. During 2001 the investigation of the John Barce kidnapping/homicide conducted by a multi jurisdictional task force typifies the jurisdictional cooperation necessary to combat modern crime. Several members of the detective division spent many hours working on this case.

Lafayette Police Detectives work closely with the Prosecutors Office, Child Protective Services, Tippecanoe County Probation Department, and a broad spectrum of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including U.S. Secret Service, F. B. I., I.N.S. D.E.A. and A. T. F. In addition many of the detectives maintain membership in or act in an advisory capacity to many local agencies and organizations including Hartford House, Coalition for a Drug Free Tippecanoe County, Tippecanoe Child Abuse Prevention Council, Tippecanoe Anti-Gang Coalition, Youth Service Center Committee, The Greater Lafayette Bank Fraud Committee, Indiana Bankers Association, and the Northern Indiana Postal Fraud Alliance among others. Coordinated efforts among and between law enforcement agencies and non-law enforcement agencies frequently offer more complete solutions than could be achieved by law enforcement efforts alone.

## **Narcotics Section**

The Narcotics Section of the Investigative Division for the Lafayette Police Department has the primary responsibility of investigating the distribution, sale, and use of illicit drugs. Through the use of informants, controlled and undercover drug transactions and other investigative techniques these detectives compile information that lead to the arrest and prosecution of persons in violation of our drug statutes.

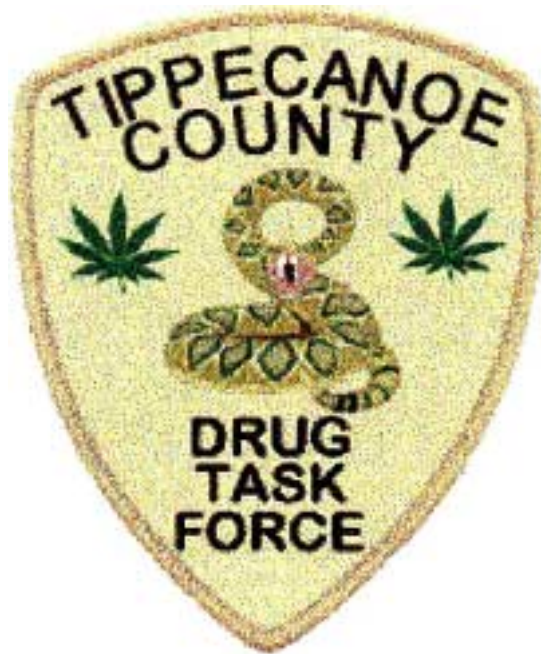
In an effort to better serve the community in its efforts to stop illicit drug use and distribution in Tippecanoe County the Narcotics Section of the Lafayette Police department teamed with members of other area police departments and the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office in 1996 to form the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force.

Those who are involved in illicit drug traffic are highly mobile and may live or work in one jurisdiction while making purchases or sales of illicit drugs in another jurisdiction. Because of that mobility it has been very important for the 5 police agencies and the county prosecutors office to work in close cooperation with one another in a joint effort to fight these crimes. The DTF has continued to be successful in that effort.

The following information has been compiled for 2001 through statistics from the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. During the 2000 calendar year the Lafayette Police Department made a total of 342 drug-related arrests while the DTF made an additional 56 arrests. Total DTF cases investigated during 2001 were 95.

Another important aspect of the war on drugs is the seizure of drugs and assets from suspects. During 2000 the Lafayette Police Department and the DTF seized more than \$15,000 cash. Cash seized during 2001 totaled over \$28,000 In addition; marijuana and narcotics with a street value of more than \$80,000 were seized in 2001. Two vehicles were seized with a total value of \$17,500 and three were forfeited through court proceedings with a total value of \$23,000.

The war on drugs is one that we cannot afford to loose. Drug and drug related problems create many kinds of calls for police service. Many studies have shown that higher drug activity creates higher rates of many other kinds of crime as well as the increased need for social services. The men and women of the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force take pride in working with and for the community in our efforts to win that war.



# Major Crimes, Rates, and Clearance Rates

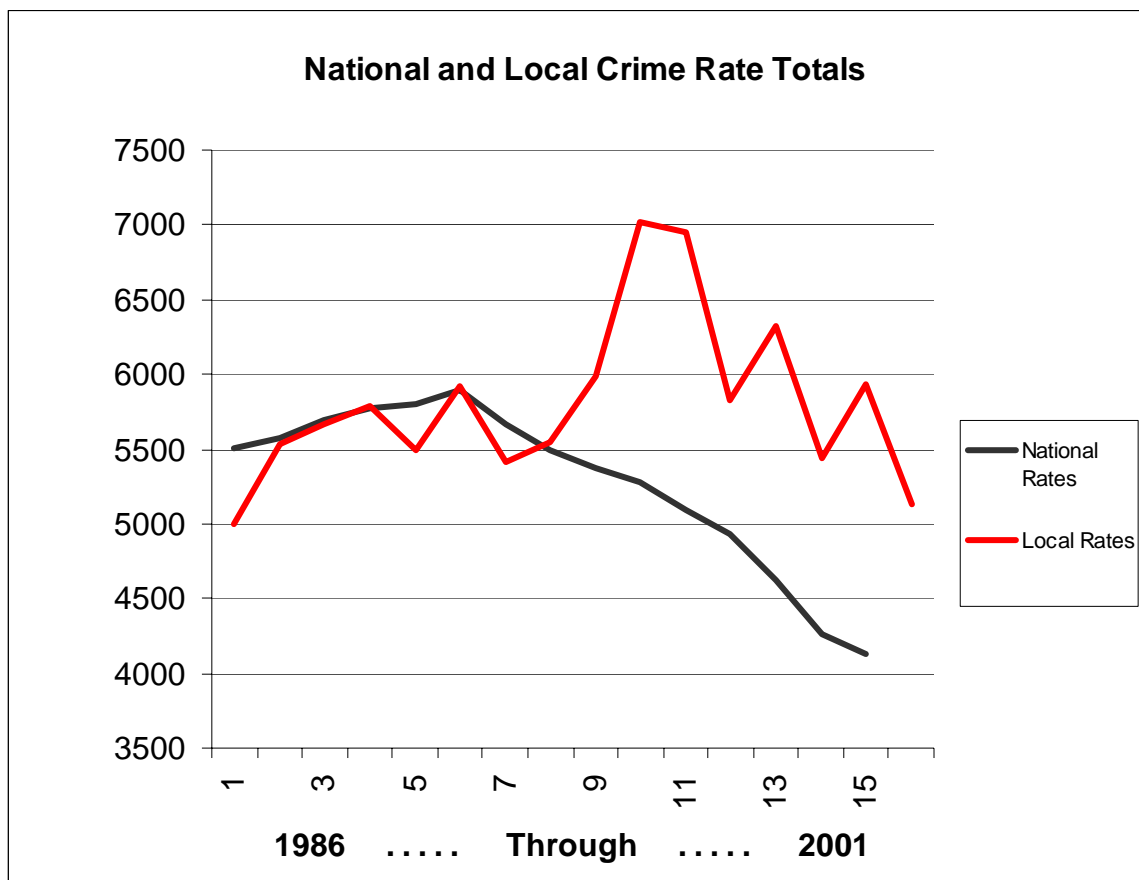
Each year the FBI publishes a report based on crime rates and clearance rates nation wide. The figures come from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted to the FBI each month by over 17,000 city, county, and state police departments across the country. The UCR program was established in 1929 in an effort to provide a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management; however, its data have over the years become one of the country's leading social indicators. Information generated by the UCR is widely used by sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, and the media.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines *Crime Index Offenses*, more commonly referred to as major offenses, for statistical purposes. There are eight categories of crimes, four of which are classified as **property crime** and four that are classified as **violent crime**. Those classified as *Property Crimes* are burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder are classified as *Violent Crimes*. Both national and local totals reflect only those crimes known to law enforcement agencies.

The raw crime numbers reported to the FBI and published in their annual *Crime In the United States* would provide very little useful information if it were not converted into **Crime Rates**. The Crime Rate (Also sometimes referred to as the Crime Index) is a way to measure crime in relation to population. It is usually expressed as a ratio of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Without such a conversion of the raw numbers it would be impossible to compare communities or the success of law enforcement efforts in those different communities. Communities as different as Lafayette, Monticello, Gary, Fairfax County, VA, Miami, FL, or Santa Cruz County, Arizona all report vastly different numbers to the FBI. At the same time the populations of those communities are vastly different as well. By converting the number of actual crimes into crimes per 100,000 we can make both fair and meaningful comparisons between the communities. Communities can also compare their rates to the nation as a whole, and examine long-term trends.

Chart 1, shown below illustrates the overall crime rates for both Lafayette and the nation as a whole for the years of 1986 through 2001. The blue line represents the overall Crime rates on a National level while the red line represents the overall Crime Rates for Lafayette. These represent the totals for all 8 Crime Index Offenses. It should be pointed out that any measurement of a very large population always has fewer extreme peaks and valleys than measurements taken from a much smaller population. We see that demonstrated well in Chart 1. One can draw some basic conclusions upon viewing Chart 1. The national Crime Index peaked in 1991 following many years of steady increase but has declined each year since 1991. In Lafayette the Crime Index did not peak until 1995 but since that time we have followed the national trend downward. **Lafayette's total crime rate in 2001 was our lowest since 1986.** The reduction between 1995 and 2001 represents a 27% improvement in the local rate while the decline in the national rate for the same period was only about 22%.

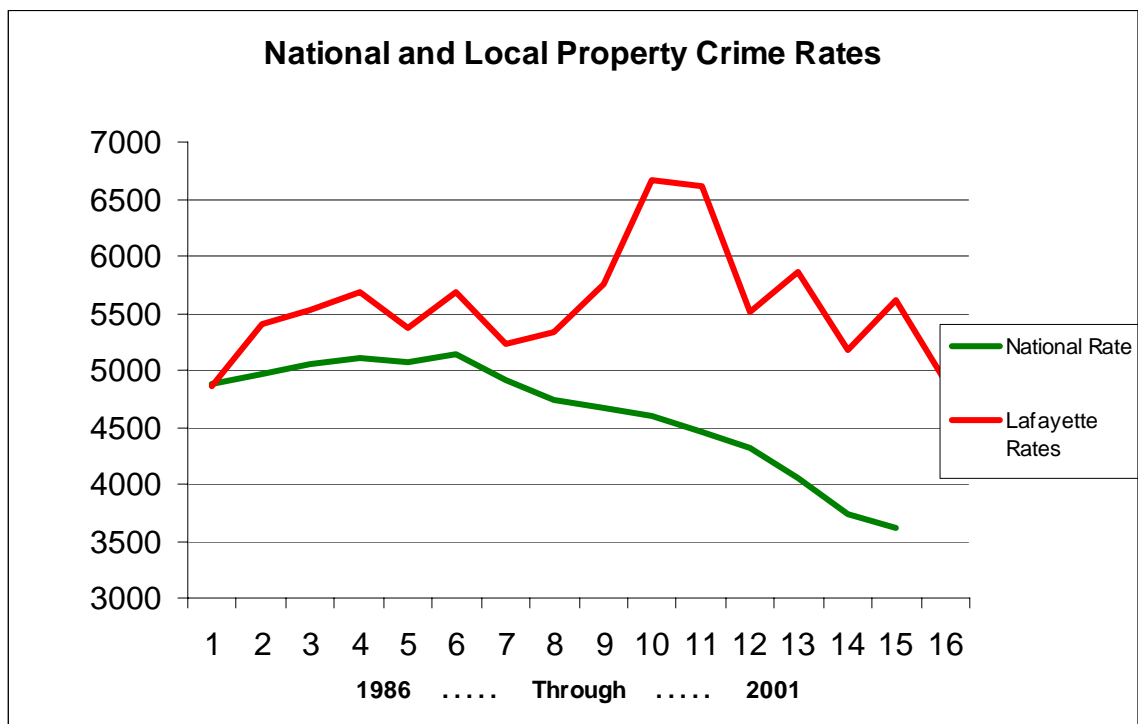
Chart 1



As seen in Chart 2 (below) the Property crime rates and trends for Lafayette mirror the dips and peaks seen in Chart 1. Because the 4 property crimes of Larceny (theft), Burglary, Auto Theft, and Arson account for the largest number of crimes they influence the trend line much more than the 4 violent crimes of Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault who's total numbers are much lower. Larceny alone accounts for nearly 74% of all reported crimes in Lafayette.

An examination of the property crime rates for Lafayette in comparison to the national rates for property crimes since 1986 show Lafayette has had higher than national average rates since 1986, however, since 1995 those rates have been falling and our property crime rate in 2001 was as low as it was in 1986. Determining a reason for the difference in the property crime rates between Lafayette and the nation as a whole is difficult. Many things influence the occurrence of crime in a community. Population alone has little influence on rates since they are adjusted to reflect population figures, but there are no such adjustments for changes in population demographics and the many changes rapid growth brings to a community, the state of the economy, police response to crime, public response to crime, and other factors that have an effect on the occurrence of crime.

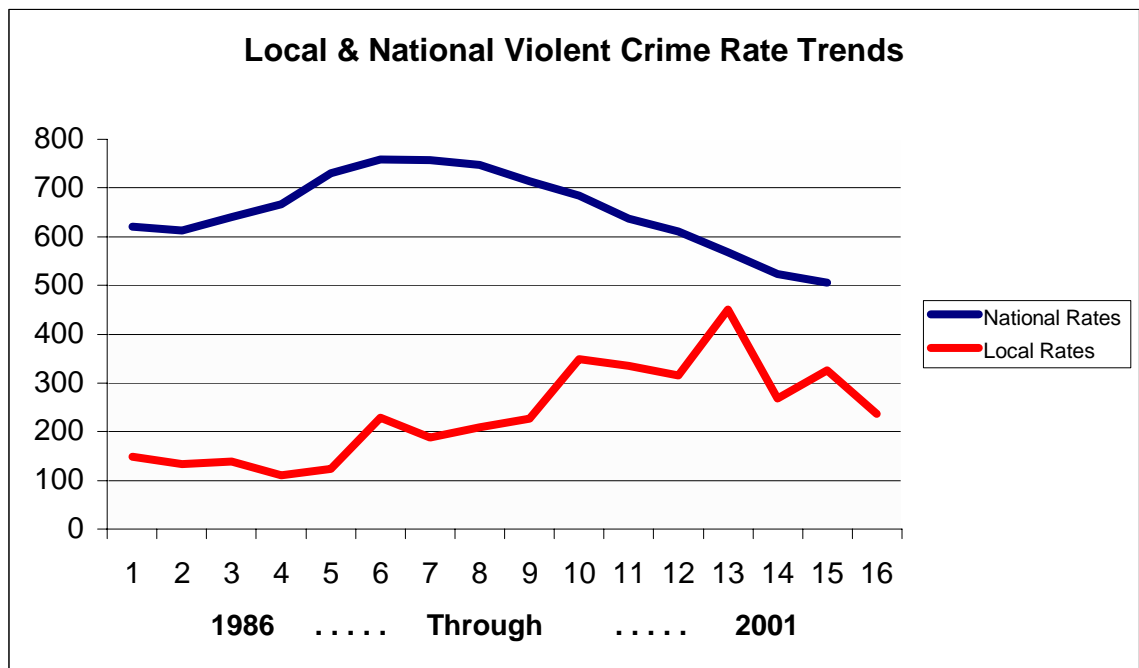
Chart 2



Crime rate comparisons for violent crimes indicate that during 1998 Lafayette had a rate of 450 per 100,000 inhabitants while the national average was 611. During 2000 the violent crime rate in Lafayette was 326 per 100,000 inhabitants. **Another significant drop in the violent crime rate was observed during 2001** when Lafayette's rate was calculated at 236 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants while the most recent national figures available show the national rate to be at 506.

We can see in Chart 3 (below) that the violent crime rate for Lafayette is at its' lowest number since 1994 and that since 1998 the trend has been downward.

Chart 3



Another way to examine violent crime is to compare the amount of violent crime to all crime occurring in a community. For the United States, violent crime has accounted for 12 to 13 percent of the total crime reported to police during each of the past five years. In Lafayette the percent of all crime that is classified as violent crime has always been much lower than the national average and this continues to be the case. During 1998 violent crimes as a percent of total crime peaked in Lafayette at 7.1% and then declined to 4.9%, 5.4 %, and 4.6% during 1999, 2000, and 2001 respectively.

The only crimes included in the Uniform Crime Reports are those known to (reported) police. A recent Justice Department survey reports that only about half of all violent crime is actually reported to any police agency and only about one third of all property crimes are reported. Many reasons could be cited for that under reporting. The perception by victims that little or no good will come of the efforts they make to report the crimes, apprehension by some victims to draw the

attention of the criminal justice system to themselves or even the fact that many police departments discourage reporting, either intentionally or unintentionally. Some departments require the victims of minor property crimes to "mail in" such reports or to make such reports in person at a precinct. The Lafayette Police Department makes every effort to document and record each complaint received from citizens, no matter how trivial they may seem. While it is the desire of this department to continue door-to-door service for the community it may have worked to our disadvantage in the keeping and reporting of UCR statistics.

We feel that one of the factors that affect the local crime rates is the overall strength and health of the police department. Strength is simply the numbers of sworn officers. That can be calculated as a simple number or as a ratio of x police officers per 1000 citizens. Judging the health of the police department would require the measurement of such things as department training, evaluating the equipment and facilities in which we work, morale, policing philosophy, leadership, Community relations and a host of other, more intangible factors that either boost or hinder department effectiveness against crime.

During the 10-year period between 1986 and 1995 our department consistently operated with between 76 and 81 sworn officers. During the past seven years the department has grown to 103 sworn officers, which is a 35.5% increase. While our overall crime rate may not be where we would like it to be substantial improvement has been made.

## **Clearance Rates**

For purposes of the UCR, a law enforcement agency clears (solves) an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and is then turned over to the court for prosecution.

Another method of clearing an offense is by *exceptional* means. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender an *exceptional clearance* may be taken. Examples of such a case might include the death of the offender before they are tried for the offense, the victims refusal to cooperate with prosecution after the offender is identified, or the denial of extradition because the offender has been charged with a crime in another jurisdiction and is being held there.

The Lafayette Police Department has consistently had a higher than average clearance rate. For example, in 1984 the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department was 26.7% while the national average was 21%. In fact, since 1984 the clearance rate for the nation has remained at or near 21% while the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department has ranged from 24.2% to 37.7%.



During 2001 the Lafayette Police enjoyed an overall clearance rate of 27%, compared to the national clearance rate of 20%. The clearance rate for violent crimes in Lafayette during 2001 was 72% and 24.6% of all property crimes reported in our city were cleared.

Clearances for crimes against persons are generally higher than property crimes as crimes against persons are often given more intensive investigative efforts and the victims and or witnesses can frequently identify the perpetrators.

CHART 4

**MONTHLY & TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES FOR 2001  
WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT CLEARED**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	# CLEAR	% CLEAR
<b>HOMICIDE</b>													0	1	
<b>RAPE</b>		1	1		1	3			2	2	1	1	12	14	117%
<b>ROBBERY</b>	3	3	4	6	7	3	8	3	7	9	3	8	64	35	56%
<b>AGGR ASLT</b>	5	6	6	2	7	6	10	5		1	5	3	56	39	70%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	36	40	25	27	22	32	47	46	52	44	51	53	475	108	23%
<b>LARCENY</b>	122	168	200	194	182	191	196	202	168	153	174	159	2109	523	25%
<b>AUTO THEFT</b>	6	5	4	12	8	15	22	16	13	8	9	18	136	39	29%
<b>ARSON</b>	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	1		1	1		13	5	38%
<b>MONTHLY TOTALS</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2865</b>		
<b>NUMBER CLEARED</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>761</b>	
<b>PERCENT CLEARED</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>27%</b>		<b>26.5%</b>

The numbers in this chart are the raw numbers of crimes reported to our department during 2001. This chart and Charts 5 & 6 on the following page represent the bulk of the raw data that was supplied to the FBI by our department during 2001. The ten page UCR monthly reports that we submit further break down this data. For example: reported robberies are divided into seven sub-categories, thefts into three sub-categories based on values and nine sub-categories based on nature. In addition information is collected on Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, arrest statistics including total numbers by charge as well as by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of persons arrested. In the past much of the compilation of the UCR involved manual counting by Records Clerks. Our current Records management software automates this report.

It would be beyond the nature and scope of this report to include all the sub-categories from the UCR reports. For that reason only the most basic totals are included here. That does not imply that this report is incomplete. Chart 4 could be considered the "report card" for the Lafayette Police Department for calendar year 2001.

Chart 5 and Chart 6 both deal with the cost of crime in our community and illustrate in another way the effectiveness of police investigations based on the values of items recovered. Nationally crime losses measured only by the value of stolen items were over \$16 billion dollars. Values of stolen property in Lafayette during 2001 were over \$1.9 million, a figure that is down from \$2.2 million the prior year. In Lafayette each crime occurrence had an average dollar lost value of \$667 during 2001.

On the national level each instance of burglary had an average loss of \$1462 while the average loss in Lafayette was \$785. On the national level each instance of Robbery had an average loss of \$1170 while the average loss in Lafayette was \$605. In each of the other Crime Index categories Lafayette had a lower average dollar loss than the national averages.

Lafayette also fared better than the national averages in the total value of all recovered property. Nationally 34.8% of all stolen property (based on value) was recovered by a police agency. In Lafayette our recovery rate was 37.6%.

Property Classifications  
&  
Value of Stolen and Recovered Property  
2001  
CHART 5

Stolen Property Type	Value Stolen	Value Recovered
MONEY	\$240,066	\$5,524
JEWELRY	\$152,833	\$33,582
CLOTHING	\$57,036	\$19,710
MOTOR VEHICLES	\$807,645	\$568,021
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$43,888	\$2,990
TV, RADIO, ETC	\$257,011	\$14,727
FIREARMS	\$10,519	\$1,475
HOUSEHOLDS	\$27,844	\$12,095
CONSUMABLE	\$15,964	\$3,536
MISCELLANEOUS	\$297,603	\$57,559
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,910,409</b>	<b>\$719,219</b>

CHART 6

Property Loss by Crime	Value
HOMICIDE	\$0
RAPE	\$0
ROBBERY	\$38,745
BURGLARY	\$373,116
LARCENY-THEFT	\$781,355
AUTO THEFT	\$717,193
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,910,409</b>

## 2001 ARREST REPORT

### CHART 7

CHARGE	ADULT	JUVENILE	TOTAL
A&B	141	121	262
A&B ON POLICE	7	3	10
AGGR ASSLT	33	13	46
AIMING WEAPON	5	3	8
ARSON	1	4	5
AUTO LAW VIOL	377	42	419
BURGLARY	43	17	60
CONTRIBUTING DELINQUENCY MINOR	15		15
CONTEMPT OF COURT	31		31
CONVERSION			
CURFEW VIOL		6	6
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	18	88	106
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	465	10	475
FALSE IMPERSONATION	1		1
FALSE REPORT			
FIREARMS VIOLATION	10	3	13
FORGERY	32	4	36
FRAUD	205	11	216
INCORRIGIBLE			
ISS FRAUD CHECKS			
KIDNAPPING	1		1
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT	92	4	96
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	230	83	313
NARCOTICS	288	54	342
OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSE			
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILD	7		7
PAROLE VIOLATION			0
PEEPING TOM			
POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY	13	17	30
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	454	2	456
RAPE	2		2
RECKLESS DRIVING	17	2	19
RESISTING ARREST AND OFFICER	27	13	40
ROBBERY	26	8	34
RUNAWAY		156	156
SEX OFFENSE	22	2	24
THEFT	352	278	630
THREAT	10	17	27
TOBACCO VIOLATION		14	14
TRESPASS	18	7	25
VANDALISM	13	52	65
VEHICLE TAKING	15	7	22
VIOL CITY ORD	1		1
WARRANT REARRESTS	1333	25	1358
SUB TOTAL	4305	1066	5371
FUGITIVES	372	17	389
GRAND TOTAL	4677	1083	5760

Ten-Year Arrest Statistics  
Adult and Juvenile Arrests Compared  
Percent of Change from year to year.

CHART 8

YEAR	TOTAL	ADULT NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	JUVENILE NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
1992	2383	1523	64%	860	36%	-1117	-32.00%
1993	3274	2216	68%	1058	32%	891	37.39%
1994	3221	2080	65%	1141	35%	-53	-1.62%
1995	3486	2185	63%	1301	37%	265	8.00%
1996	4050	2742	68%	1308	32%	564	16.00%
1997	4149	2899	70%	1250	30%	99	2.00%
1999	3412	2587	76%	825	24%	-724	-9.00%
2000	5434	4287	79%	1147	21%	2022	59.26%
2001	5760	4677	81%	1066	19%	326	6.00%
10 YR TOTAL	39305	28166	72%	11122	28%		
10 YEAR AVERAGES	3931	2817	72%	1112	28%		

There are many ways to evaluate any given set of figures. Chart 8 breaks down the Lafayette Police Department arrest figures for the previous ten-year period and compares numbers of adults arrested to numbers of juveniles arrested. The raw numbers are shown for adult and juvenile arrests and in addition those numbers are then shown as a percent of the total arrest figure for each year. The two columns on the right of the chart indicate the change in total number of persons arrested from one year to the next. The arrest figures from 2001 reflect a 6% increase from the total arrests in 2000 and a 58% increase in the total numbers arrested compared to 1992.

During the past decade the Lafayette Police Department has arrested 39,305 persons. Seventy-two percent of those have been adults and twenty eight percent have been juveniles. From the early part of the last decade the trend appeared to be that a larger percent of total arrests were juveniles, however from 1995 that trend has been sharply down. While the 10-year average for juvenile arrests has been equal to 28 percent of the total the last three years have been below that and declined each year. Nationwide 82.9% of all arrests during the previous year were arrests of adults (age 18 or over) compared to 81% locally. Juvenile arrests nationally were 17.1% and 19% locally.

## A Note on Dispositions and Convictions

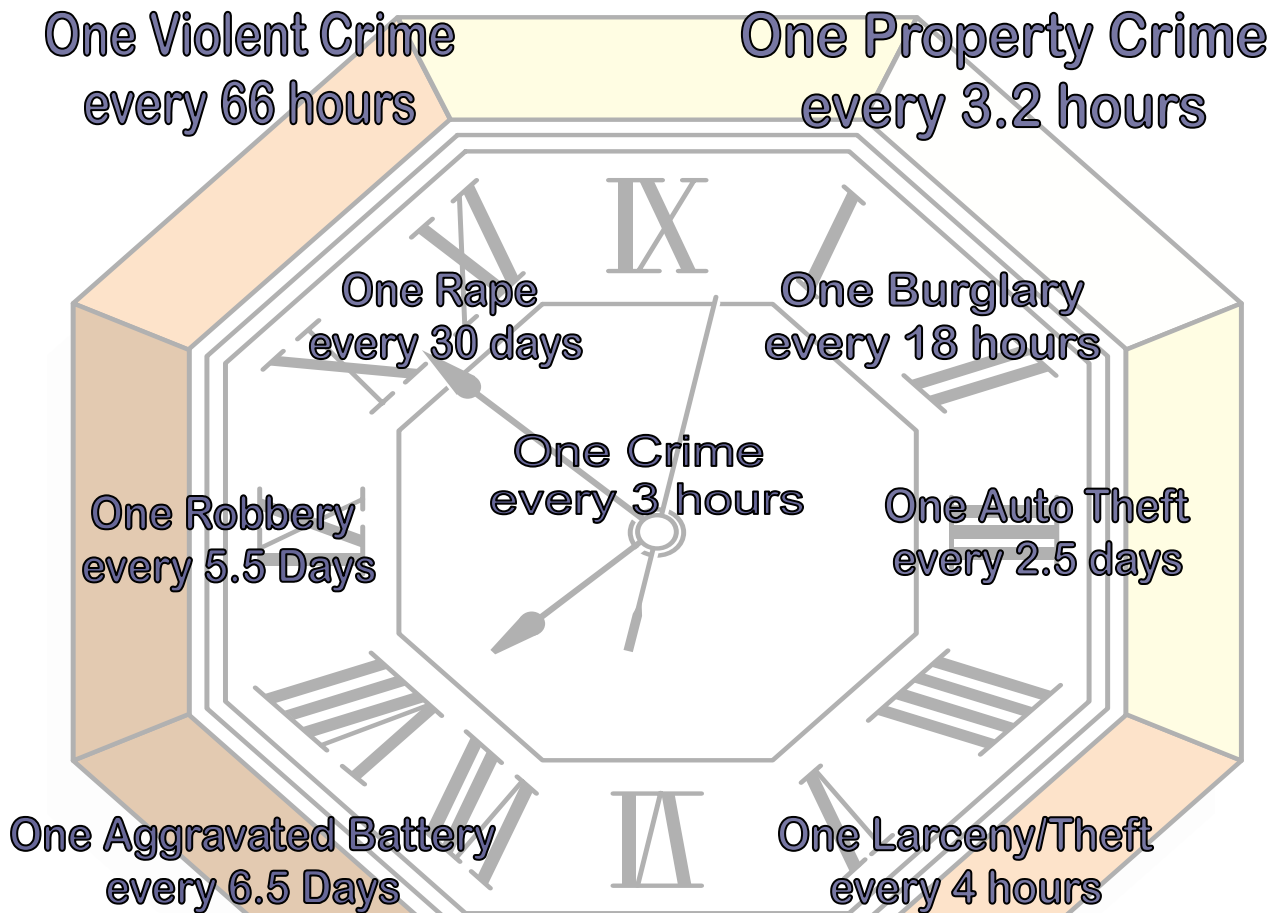
The criminal justice system consists of several agencies besides the police department. To complete their work each branch of the criminal justice system must rely on the work done by every other part. The success of the criminal justice system as a whole depends on the co-operation of each branch and all agencies involved.

Depending on the specifics of each case and the age of the offender several other agencies might ultimately be involved in a case, including the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office, Public Defenders office, any one of seven courts, the Tippecanoe County Probation department, welfare department, several social service agencies or other police agencies.

Each of the 5760 arrests made by the Lafayette Police department during 2001 can be tracked through the criminal justice system to the conclusion of the case. From the time of arrest to the ultimate disposition of the case several months frequently pass and more than a year may pass. This time lag may be attributed to crowded court dockets and an understaffed criminal justice system in Tippecanoe County. Disposition of the arrest is defined as the arrested suspect being charged in court and then being found either guilty or innocent, or prosecution being declined on the arrested suspect. All cases that have not proceeded through the criminal justice system to that point are considered to be "pending". Another type of pending case is one in which an arrest has not been made but a case has been forwarded to the Prosecutors office requesting a warrant be issued for a suspect. At the time of the writing of this report at least 81 cases were pending in such a manner and some of those were submitted as long ago as January 2000.

It is important to remember that there are 4 other police agencies feeding criminal cases into the Tippecanoe County Criminal Justice system and that thousands of lesser charges (traffic infractions) are also submitted by each of those police agencies on top of the arrest types shown in Chart 7. All criminal cases must then compete for resources (time, docket space, manpower, etc) with all the civil proceedings filed through the County Courts System.

# 2001 Crime Clock for Lafayette



The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of the UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses in Lafayette. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of the offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals. As a comparison one violent crime occurs every 22 seconds on the national level and one property crime occurs every 3 seconds nationwide.









# Uniform Division

The primary duty of the 76 officers assigned to the Uniform Division is to respond to calls for assistance. Uniform Division personnel also conduct preliminary investigations, investigate traffic accidents, and enforce traffic and criminal codes. In addition Uniform personnel serve a crime prevention and deterrence role while on routine patrol in one of the patrol districts. Captain Anthony M. Roswarski is responsible for operations of the Uniform Division.

Since the inception of modern police theory and practice about 150 years ago actual patrol function has undergone many remarkable changes. At the same time, however, patrol officers have remained “master generalists” and are still expected to handle competently a mind-boggling mix of calls. Within a week’s tour of duty a single officer might be dispatched to calls involving lost or found property, woman screaming, assist an invalid, deranged or disoriented person, family fight, missing person, bar fight, abandoned vehicle, dog bite, loud music, parking problem, reckless driving, bomb threat, burglar alarm, shots fired, traffic accident, landlord-tenant dispute, suspicious person or vehicle, homicide, suicide, or barking dog. Patrol officers maintain closer contact with the public than any other section of the police department and the way in which they handle these “routine” calls determine the public satisfaction with their police department. Patrol officers typically are first responders to emergency situations.

Despite care taken by communications personnel to alert officers to the circumstances they are about to encounter, patrol officers often face undefined and unpredictable situations.

During 1998 the Patrol Division of the Lafayette Police Department instituted two major changes on an experimental basis. First the Division changed from three 8-hour shifts to three 10-hour shifts. This change provided several hours per day of shift overlap. During peak hours of demand for service the department has more officers available to handle calls. This operational schedule has been retained and has become a popular patrol "*benefit*". In addition to having more officers available during peak call times it has shown a positive effect on department morale.

Additionally the former practice of dividing the city into 7 Patrol Districts was changed. For two years the quadrant system was used but during 2000 the department found no practical benefit and returned to operations involving 8 geographical districts. At the end of 2001 a 9<sup>th</sup> district was planned to accommodate the new Elston area annexation that took effect at the beginning of 2002.

During 2001 the CAD system logged over 66,000 calls in 90 categories. Those calls include fire and police calls. While it is not possible to determine the exact number of fire also attended by police patrol units it is not uncommon for police units to respond to these calls. It is, therefore, possible to estimate the total number of patrol calls during 2001 to have been something greater than 65,000. That number represents a 4 to 5 thousand-call increase over 1997. It is important, also, to remember that as many as 35 to 45 percent of all calls have two and sometimes more officers responding which has the effect of increasing by that percent the **apparent number** of calls answered by patrol officers.

The Lafayette Police Department strives to be responsive to the needs of the citizens we serve. One measure of our success is the amount of time citizens must wait for a patrol officer after requesting our service. The computer aided dispatch software can calculate and retain Response Time for calls received and provide reports, which can keep administrators informed, and alert commanders to possible problems with response time. Another benefit of this software is that it can automatically assign a priority rating of 1 through 8 to any call based on pre-established criteria. Recent studies have shown that response time from police usually does not become an issue as long as callers are informed "up front" what to expect. With that knowledge our dispatchers can inform callers and direct officers to the highest priority calls first. The system tracks 90 different types of calls but in an effort to display some statistically meaningful data, response times were collected for 6 types of calls over a 12 month period ending December 31, 2000\*. These numbers serve as an example of the different responses to calls of differing priority or nature.

Some of the selected call types are those that citizens would normally expect at least a somewhat expedited time response from a patrol officer while some are of a lower priority nature. The calls selected for study included personal injury accidents, fights in progress, general noise complaints, shots fired or heard, suspicious persons, and shoplifting. High priority calls are generally

associated with a potentially life threatening situation whereas a complaint to investigate a crime or incident which has long since ended will rank much lower in priority. While we strive to serve each citizen request in a timely manner we believe the public understands that some complaints may not be addressed as rapidly as others.

For all 6 types of calls studied the average response time was 4.9 minutes from the time the call is received by the dispatcher until a patrol officer arrives on the scene. Depending on the available manpower, weather, traffic, driving distance for the dispatched units, total numbers of calls already being investigated and the seriousness of those calls, it is possible that some non-priority calls may not be serviced by a patrol officer for at least 15 min. or even longer under unusually busy conditions. Average response time to a personal injury accident during 2000 was 2.4 minutes. Fight in progress calls and shots fired or heard had average response times of 3.4 minutes and 3.5 minutes respectively. Reports of suspicious persons had an average response time of 4.4 minutes while a noise complaint; a loud stereo for example, had an average response time of 7.2 minutes. The average time for all shoplifting calls during 2000 was 8.4 minutes. Usually when the police department is called about a shoplifting complaint a suspect has already been apprehended by a store security officer and is being detained at the store without problems.

During 2001 a large number of officers participated in several special traffic projects that were funded both state and federally. Several of these special projects were directed toward seatbelt compliance and others were directed toward O.W.I. enforcement. Partially as a result of these special projects that were worked "off duty" by these officers the police department was able to increase traffic enforcement substantially over previous years. These projects not only raised the awareness of the general public and encouraged compliance but they also had the effect of increasing overall traffic enforcement, even among officers who were not directly involved in the projects. Officers Brad Bishop, Chris Broderick, Scott McCoy, Tim Payne, and Neil Dale were, in that order, the top five patrol officers in total O.W.I. arrests during the year with a combined total of 230.

*\* Figures available at the time of this report indicated no statistically significant changes in the relative response times for calls from the times that were calculated in 2000. Spot checks were done for average response times for several of the categories and no significant changes were noted.*



Traffic enforcement, accident investigation, traffic studies, and record keeping pertaining to traffic matters are a function of the Patrol Division Traffic section. Lt. Steve Hartman is commander of the Traffic Section. Sgt. Max Smith, Officer Tim Bonner, Chief Traffic Clerk Kelly Fohr, and Traffic Clerk Phyllis Austin are the other members of the Traffic Section. Both Sgt. Smith and Officer Bonner are certified Accident Reconstructionists. The goal of the Traffic section is to promote the free and safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic throughout the city.

Some of the specific duties of the Traffic section fall into the following categories.

**Records:** Records of all parking violations, traffic crash reports, infractions, ordinance violations, bicycle licenses, and taxi cab inspections are kept by the Traffic section. Information is computerized, and data can be searched and cross referenced by numerous criteria such as location, time, date, driver information, owners or by other means.

**Safety:** Traffic safety is advanced in local schools and community civic groups by educational presentations. The Traffic section also administers the School Crossing Guard program as well as providing training to officers of the department on traffic law and safety updates.

**Liaison:** The Traffic section acts as liaison with local, state, and federal traffic safety and planning agencies including, Area Plan and Indiana Department of Transportation. The Traffic section addresses public questions concerning traffic problem areas and handles complaints of various traffic related ordinance violations. Traffic crash data is charted and recorded. Information compiled by the Traffic section is often reported along with specific recommendations to the Traffic Commission, Common Council, Engineers Office and Board of Public Works and Safety.

## Traffic Enforcement

Since 1990 when there were 91,706 vehicles registered in Tippecanoe County our department has worked hard to keep pace with growing traffic congestion. During 1995 the number of registered vehicles increased to 103,596. More than 107,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 1998 and nearly 110,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 2000. Police response to this growth has been increased enforcement of traffic codes.

Enforcement action is generally accepted as a means to reduce traffic accidents. Simply put, when the motoring public expects enforcement they drive slower and more cautiously. While the amount of enforcement is important the amount in relation to the vehicles using the road is even more important. For example, 10 enforcement contacts in a population of only 100 drivers would amount to a significant percent of the total and it would be expected that some moderation of driving practices would result. Those same 10 traffic stops would be much less significant in a population of 10000 drivers.

A thriving economy brings additional traffic into our city from outlying areas for employment, shopping, entertainment or social reasons. Additionally there are thousands of extra vehicles belonging to Purdue students who reside with-in Tippecanoe County during the school year but whose vehicles are registered elsewhere. When motorists complain that traffic seems worse than it did a few years ago it is not their imagination.

Traffic law enforcement is viewed by the public as one of the most common tasks associated with the police department. The high profile nature of a traffic stop is a reminder to all motorists to obey the rules of the road. Increasing traffic volume creates many challenges for both motorists and police officers charged with enforcement of the traffic laws. We consider traffic safety a partnership between the motoring public and ourselves. Drivers must share responsibility for a system that strives to move large numbers of people in both a safe and efficient manner.

During 2001 the Lafayette Police Department participated in several state and federally funded traffic projects that helped meet our objective of greater enforcement.

The following chart lists traffic arrests for 2001 broken down by the most common kinds of charges. Total numbers include felony, misdemeanor, and infraction charges. Results of the previous five years are also shown for comparison.

## Traffic Tickets Issued by Type

Chart 9

Type of Violation	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
License/Registration/Insurance	New category not previously counted separately.					1528
Child Restraint/Seat Belt	New category not previously counted separately.					4453
Leaving the Scene	140	141	170	132	160	96
All Alcohol Related Traffic Charges <i>*misdemeanor added</i>	299	302	514	273	477	538
Speeding	1074	1033	861	1341	2125	1829
Disregarding Signal	195	227	206	269	382	434
Disregarding Stop Sign	184	202	128	118	260	246
Other State and Local Traffic Violations	1097	1374	1718	1501	3898	852
<b>Total Citations</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>3942</b>	<b>4046</b>	<b>4178</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>9976</b>
Written Warnings/NTR	2082	2560	2513	2550	5112	5568
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5632</b>	<b>6502</b>	<b>6559</b>	<b>6728</b>	<b>13,113</b>	<b>15,544</b>

Two new categories added this year, previously those were counted in the Other category. Totals remain unaffected.  
NTR= Notice to Repair Defective Vehicle

## Vehicles Towed During 2001

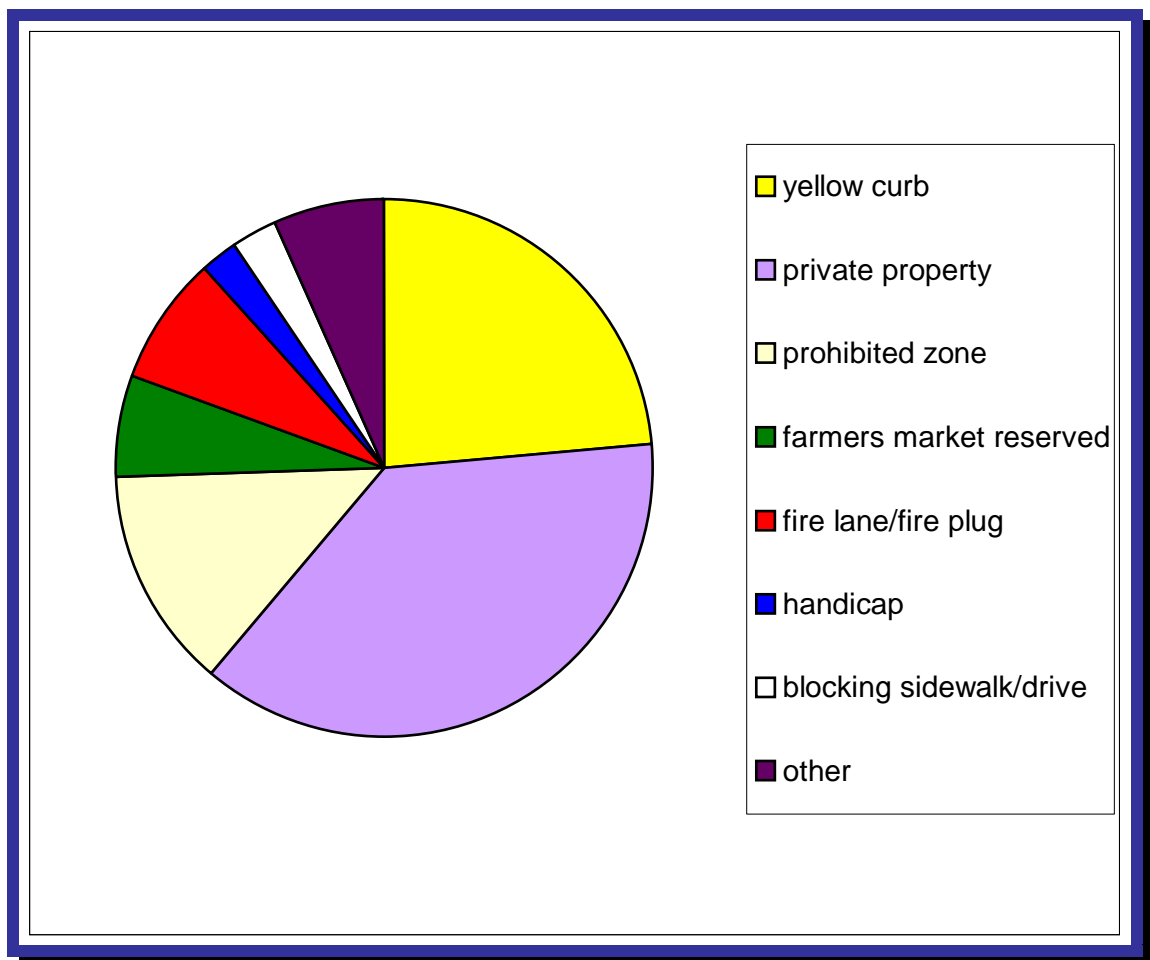
Chart 10

<u>Reason towed</u>	<u>Totals 2000</u>	<u>Totals 2001</u>
15 Day Violation	152	199
5 Day Violation	42	76
Expired/No Plate	112	145
Private Property Violation	407	357
Abandoned	81	79
Driver Arrested/Ticketed	773	858
Improperly Parked	28	28
Investigation	45	45
Stolen Vehicle	21	24
Traffic Hazard	32	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1819</b>

## Parking Tickets Issued and Paid in 2001

The police department issued 1032 Parking tickets during the past year. At the end of December 493 of those had been paid through the City Clerks' office for a total of \$4986 in fines collected. In addition 1415 Five and Fifteen Day Notices were issued during the year. Nineteen percent of the vehicles that were tagged with 5 & 15 day notices were later towed. These ordinances are used to regulate the storage of disabled or unused vehicles on the city streets as well as on private property. The vigorous enforcement of those two ordinances improves the quality of life in neighborhoods. Abandoned and inoperable vehicles that have become eyesores might otherwise sit for years.

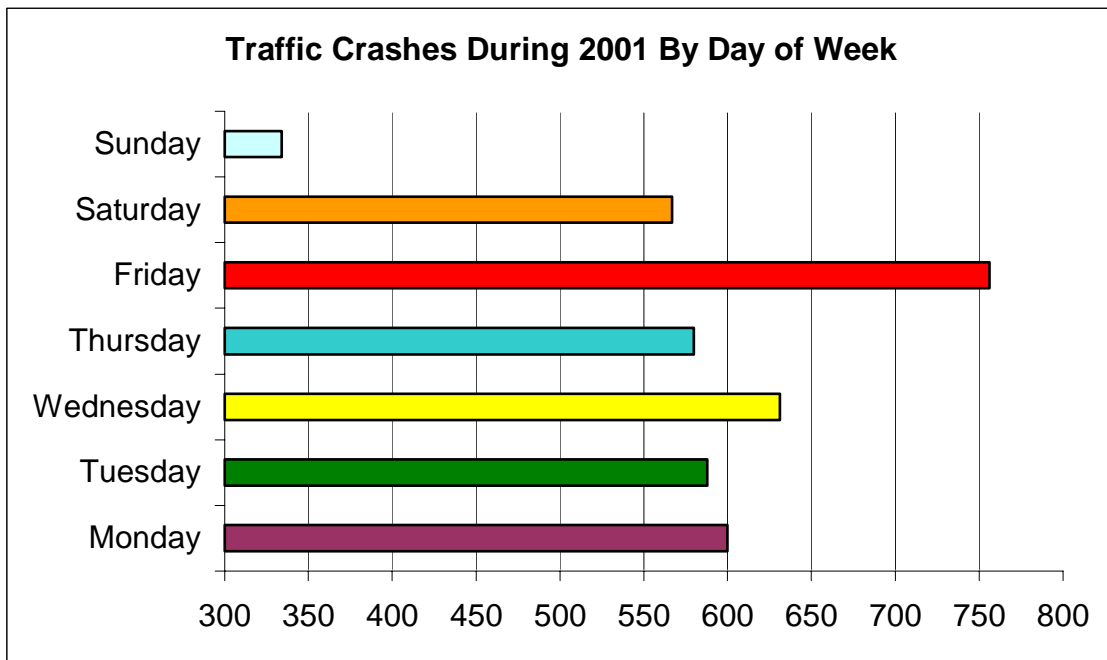
### Parking Tickets Issued by Type of Violation



**ACCIDENTS  
1995 THROUGH 2001**

	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	3655	3716	3792	4183	4501	4408	4055
Property Damage	3153	3155	3264	3559	3921	3796	3454
Personal Injury	502	561	528	624	580	612	601
Number of injured	720	760	737	896	837	851	749
Number of Fatal Crashes	0	3	3	2	1	7	1
Number of Persons Killed	0	3	3	2	3	7	1
TOTAL ALCOHOL INVOLVED ACCIDENTS	142	189	111	138	165	142	124
Persons Injured	30	31	36	55	40	44	19
Persons Killed	0	1	0	0	3	5	1
TOTAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS	33	32	9	11	37	37	26
Pedestrians Injured	30	31	8	10	32	36	26
Pedestrians Killed	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL BICYCLE ACCIDENTS	19	20	20	27	48	47	20
Persons Injured	14	17	15	22	22	29	16
Persons Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MOPED ACCIDENTS	11	8	15	13	6	12	15
Persons Injured	8	3	11	13	6	10	9
Persons Killed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS	27	31	24	30	32	22	21
Total Injured	18	25	17	22	10	12	9
Total Killed	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL HIT AND RUN ACCIDENTS	498	607	583	534	761	687	638
On Street	346	452	400	351	501	474	398
Off Street/Private Parking	152	156	183	183	260	213	240
Hit and Runs Cleared	139	194	176	110	208	185	176





**FRIDAY: THE MOST DANGEROUS DAY OF THE WEEK TO DRIVE IN LAFAYETTE?**

# SWAT

The Lafayette Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team began 2000 with increased training readiness as its guiding objective. The increased training initiatives continued during 2001 in the areas of: Hostage Rescue Training, Immediate Action Drills, MP-5 Operator Training, & Response to School Violence. Hostage rescue drills, based on both team and individual skills, have been practiced through scenario-based training using simulations. This training has been accomplished with the following individual skills evaluated; critical thinking, tactical decision-making, leadership, shot selection, and problem solving. Training scenarios involve the use of non-police personnel to better replicate response officers might see from citizens they serve.

Immediate action drills have been established, and standards set by Captain Roswarski, Operations Commander, in the "*Critical Incident*" Command System. As the department's expert on school violence, Captain Roswarski has set response standards and tactical team members have trained to those standards. With school violence occurring throughout the nation tactical team members are training to respond to such situations using immediate response tactics to reduce the loss of life in such situations. Training includes scenario-based training and tabletop exercises in preparation for such an incident.

The full implementation of the MP-5 weapon system gives the SWAT team a tactical advantage with the increased tactical option that it offers.

The Lafayette SWAT Team sent several members to formal schools this year. The use of formal schooling, team training, and individual training best provide for a strong blend of professional development to provide a wide array of tactical skills for the SWAT Team. The success of any specialized team such as SWAT has always depended, to a great deal, on the ability of the team to function as a highly unified team. The mission of providing a tactical response to situations demanding highly specialized skills continues to be met by the Lafayette SWAT team. Training and mission readiness continue to be a priority for the future

## **The Lafayette SWAT Team Roster for 2001**

**Captain Tony Roswarski (Operations Commander)**

**Sergeant Don Roush (Team Commander)**

Officer Rick Welcher	Officer Mike Roberts
Officer Jeff Clark	Officer Neil Dale
Officer Pat Flannelly	Officer Jeff Rooze
Officer Tim Payne	Officer Bob Brown
Officer Bragg McDole	Officer Pat Dempster
Officer Brad Curwick	Officer Brad Bishop

## TACTICAL INTERVENTION PLATOON

The Lafayette Police Department Tactical Intervention Platoon (TIP) was formed in 1999, shortly after officers responded to Purdue University when the Purdue women's basketball team won the NCAA tournament. That civil disturbance brought to light the necessity for a more modern, better-equipped team that could deal with any civil disturbance in Lafayette or adjoining areas.

A TIP Team was formed and consisted of fifteen officers, a team commander, and an assistant commander. They received initial training from Lieutenant Mishler of the Indiana State Police, as he coordinated all TIP training for the state police and practiced with Indiana State Police team from the local post on three occasions following initial training. Lieutenant Steve Hartman, team commander, attended a Civil Disturbance Control Seminar conducted by the Kokomo Police Department.

The LPD TIP team practiced three times in 2001, focusing primarily on formations and movements. Some members also trained with less lethal munitions, and all team members experienced working in tear gas. As with any specialized team, our goal is to function as a cohesive unit with clearly defined objectives, able to adapt to any situation evolving into a civil disturbance. Our goal is to avoid taking action if possible, but if necessary we can take decisive action by use of reasonable force to disperse a crowd.

The LPD TIP Team was activated April 1, 2001 during the women's college basketball NCAA championship game, in which Purdue was playing. After the loss, students started vandalizing property and setting fires. Our team became engaged with students and had to fire multiple rounds of tear gas at different locations to disperse the crowds. Several officers were struck with objects and one officer was injured by a rock that had been hurled at a group of officers.

Although our only experience during 2001 were with sporting event "celebrations", the TIP Team is able to handle many types of disturbances including Passive Resistance Protests, Labor Disputes, Correctional Institution Disturbances, legal demonstrations.

## **TIP TEAM ROSTER 2001**

Operations Commander	Captain Tony Roswarski
Team Commander	Lt. Steve Hartman
Assistant Commander	Sgt. Bob Baumgartner

Officer Tony Kenner	Officer Dennis Cole
Officer Perry Amos	Officer Tom Maxson
Officer Terry Bordenet	Officer Mike Mclver
Officer James Cheever	Officer Paul Huff
Officer John Yestrebsky	Officer Scott McCoy
Officer Chris Broderick	Officer Mark Roberts
Officer Doug Cleavenger	Officer Joe Clyde
Officer Greg McDaniel	Officer Jeromy Rainey
Officer John Townsend	Officer Ron Dombkowski

# Field Training Officer Program

The FTO Program is an in-service training program for newly appointed police officers. The training conducted in the program has been adapted from the *Field Training Officers Course* at the Institute of Police Technology and Management, Northwestern University, which is regarded as one of the top programs in the country.

Recruits spend about one month working inside police headquarters before they are allowed to ride in a marked police unit. During that month they receive training in a number of areas: Criminal and traffic law, City Ordinances, Department policy and Procedure, City Orientation, Firearms, Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), and Defensive Tactics which is part of a state mandated 40 hour pre-basic requirement that all officers must fulfill. Recruits are also familiarized with radio dispatching and records keeping in the Records Section.

Once this basic training is completed the recruits begin training in the field. They are assigned to a Primary FTO and then rotate to other FTO's on a monthly basis. At some point the program is interrupted when the recruit attends the twelve-week training program at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. After graduation from the academy the recruit resumes his field training at whatever point he left. The timing of the Academy attendance during the field training varies depending on available class space and schedules of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy.

Once a recruit begins to meet department standards in all phases of their training they are released from the program and turned over to the Uniform Division Commander for a regular duty assignment.

Field Training Officers are selected from the Uniform Division with the approval of the department administration. They must meet the following criteria: They must be morally upright in both their personal and professional lives. They must be model officers in both quality and quantity of their work. They must be skilled instructors of others. They must be loyal to the Lafayette Police Department in word and deed.

During 2000 the FTO program was expanded to include the investigative division. Four Detectives were selected to join the FTO program and Lieutenant David Payne was selected to provide the program with guidance at the command level from that division. His duties are to assist the existing FTO coordinators with the Investigative division's curriculum, recruit assignments, recruit progress & assessment.

This step will broaden the initial training from one that was exclusively related to the patrol function of the department. Recruits will develop a better understanding of basic investigative techniques as well gaining knowledge that will help them conduct preliminary investigations and written reports that will benefit the investigator ultimately assigned to a case. The development of better interview skills during preliminary investigations, trial readiness, and improved communications between the Patrol Division and the Investigative Division are other benefits of this training.

Introduction of the recruit officer to these advanced skills during his first year on the department will provide an excellent foundation upon which the recruit will build his investigative habits. Overall efficiency and productivity will increase with emphasis on professionalism and good fundamental investigative techniques.

## **2001 Field Training Officers and Administrators**

### **Field Training Officer Administrator**

Captain Anthony Roswarski

### **Program Coordinators**

Lt. David Payne – Investigative Division

Sergeant Chris Downard - Patrol

Sergeant John W. Withers – Patrol

### **Field Training Officers**

Michael P. McIver  
John A. Yestrebsky  
John W. Wells  
Matthew F. Devine  
David R. Hughes  
Tony A. Kenner  
Patrick J. Flannelly  
Detective Cecil Johnson  
Detective Jim Taul

T. Perry Amos  
Thomas D. Maxson  
Ernie D. Himes  
Chris Broderick  
G. Neil Dale  
A. Scott McCoy  
Paul Huff  
Detective Brad A. Hayworth  
Detective Jeffery S. Rooze

## **Recruits Trained During 2001**

Chandler C. Cahoon	Christopher Cudworth
Charles E. Wallace	Aaron Dobrin
Bruce A. Biggs	Leslie W. Fuller
Benjamin W. Sprunger	Scott J. Swick

# Lafayette Police Reserves

The Lafayette Police Reserves continued to be an important asset for the Police Department during 2000. The current Reserve Program was established in 1971 and several of the charter members of that group had been members of a preceding group called The Police Auxiliary. Several of the members have remained active in the organization for more than 20 years. The operations of the reserve program are assigned to Lt. Steve Hartman.

The dedication and volunteer spirit of these citizen volunteers bring them to the aid of the police department, often under difficult conditions such as inclement weather. Much of the expense of serving as a reserve officer is at the expense of the individual reservists. Reserve officers must attend a forty-hour pre-basic course before being allowed to work on the street with other officers. Reserve Officers routinely receive training in a variety of police subjects, including but not limited to firearms, use of force, and traffic control.

They perform difficult assignments with little thought of community recognition. Anyone who has ever driven through Lafayette following a Purdue home football game should appreciate the manner in which traffic is kept flowing with the aid of our Reserve Officers. Reserve Officers are an important extension to the police presence at such events as Purdue football game traffic control, the Tippecanoe County Fair, annual Christmas parade and other large community events. Reserve Officers are encouraged to ride with full time officers as time permits, and Reserve Officers may be able to work alone after a lengthy training process.

## Current Reserve Officer Roster

Name	Appointment	Name	Appointment
Richard Ashcraft	05/08/96	Robert Balser	05/08/96
Robert Barker, Chief	06/06/68	Russell Bible*	06/06/68
Robert L. Brown	08/15/75	John Maxson	09/26/66
Robert Schoonover	07/01/56	John Shedd	12/01/66
Edward Sheets	01/01/72	Wayne Snider	01/01/69
Mark A. Thomas	05/08/96	Frank Clark	09/01/00
Brian Phillips	10/01/00	Sean Leshney	09/01/00
Mark Eckhart	08/01/01	Brooke Grant	04/01/01
John Hileman	04/01/01	Jason Newby	08/01/01
Larry Smith	04/01/01	Eric Swisher	08/01/01

\*Russell Bible retired December 2001 after serving as a reserve officer for 33 years

# Administrative Services

Service is the middle name of this division. It provides services to both the department and to the public. Some of the services provided by this division, such as communications, result in and from direct interaction with the public. For example, communications technicians answer well over 100 phone calls from the public each day. Other functions, such as Personnel, have little direct interaction with the public but serve the needs of the organization through recruitment and hiring procedures. Training is also a function that serves the needs of the department. While it involves little public interaction it ultimately benefits the public at large by creating a well-trained police department.

This division consists of 6 sworn officers and twenty-six civilian employees. Captain Kevin W. Gibson, is responsible for all operations of the division and has been involved with the Administrative Services Division at all levels for more than sixteen years. He has supervised the division since 1989. Lieutenant Isidore H. "Chico" Hatke has been assigned to the division for the past six years. His primary duties fall within several functional areas including training, public education and community relations. Lt. Chris Weaver was assigned to the division on a temporary basis in the fall of 2001 with permanent assignment to follow the appointment of a new Patrol Lieutenant in early 2002. His duties are primarily in the area of human resources. Sergeant R. Q. Robinson is a twenty-five year veteran of LPD and has been assigned to the division for the past 5 years. His primary duty responsibility falls within the functional areas of property control, and human resources, and records. Officer Frank Schmidt, a twelve year LPD officer acts as the Assistant Systems Administrator. Officer Barry Richard has been the department DARE officer since the inception of the program in 1995.

The Division is divided into a *Human Resources Section* and an *Auxiliary Services Section*. The Auxiliary Services Section is further divided into the following three functional areas: Records, Communications, and Property Control. The Human Resources Section is, likewise, subdivided into several functional areas including Training, Personnel, Community Relations, and Internal Affairs. Duty assignments in this division are made across sections and each member of the division may have some assignments in all sections or functional areas. The following pages explain the duties and programs associated with the various functions of the division and summarize the work performed for the year.



## RECORDS ACTIVITY REPORT 2001

As the name suggests, Records is responsible for processing and maintaining information generated and collected by the police department. With a staff consisting of a Chief Records Clerk and six other Records Clerks information is sorted, compiled, filed, stored and retrieved from a variety of sources for a number of uses.

Records Clerks are the first to interact with citizens who come to headquarters to make complaints or seek information. The Records Section is, quite literally, the “front door” of the Lafayette Police Department.

Besides processing and maintaining reports, Records Clerks are responsible for a wide variety of other tasks. Those include, but are not limited to, answering phone calls and mail requests for information, preparing the FBI Monthly Uniform Crime Reports, and doing record checks for our department as well as other Criminal Justice agencies, Business, Industry, and the Military.

Records Clerks perform fingerprinting for those arrested as well as other persons who need fingerprints taken for security clearances, immigration, handgun permits or other reasons. Records Clerks take both adult and juvenile arrest photographs and they can assist officers in compiling photo line-ups. Records personnel also assist LPD Officers or officers from other departments and agencies by locating case reports or other information. They gather and reproduce information for the Prosecutors office, process all cab drivers for taxi permits, notarize statements and other documents, and maintain inventory and stock of office supplies for the Department.

Records Management System (RMS for short), which ties all 4 police agencies in Tippecanoe County together with one large database, was installed in late 1999. The first several months of 2000 were spent in training. Again during 2001 Records personnel were required to learn many of the features of the mobile field-reporting program and adapt to different reporting procedures.

<b>Summary of Selected Activity</b>	<b>2001</b>
Adult Photos Taken	308
Juvenile Arrest Photos Taken	116
Applications for Handgun Licenses	397
Correspondence	398
Records Checks	3715
Case Reports Processed	16392
Arrest Reports Processed	5809
Taxi Permits	45
<b>Total Case Load</b>	<b>22,201</b>

## COMMUNICATIONS REPORT 2001

The Communications Section is the nerve center of the entire Police Department. Its' importance cannot be understated. The very lives of both police officers and citizens often depend on the response of Communications Technicians. Communications personnel set the initial tone of the contacts that citizens have with the Police Department and as a result much of the public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their local police service can be traced to that initial interaction. The Patrol Captain and the Administrative Services Captain share responsibility for the operations of the Communication section. The Patrol Captain performs Day to day supervision of personnel.

It could easily take more than this full page to list all of the individual duties performed by communications technicians. They can, however, be generalized and broken down into three primary categories. First, Communications Technicians answer and process all incoming calls to both the police and fire departments, including everything from non-emergency business calls to 911 emergency calls, security and fire alarms. Secondly, either police or fire units are dispatched where needed. Finally, information is entered into and retrieved from the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) System and a second computer system known as the IDACS & NCIC Terminal.

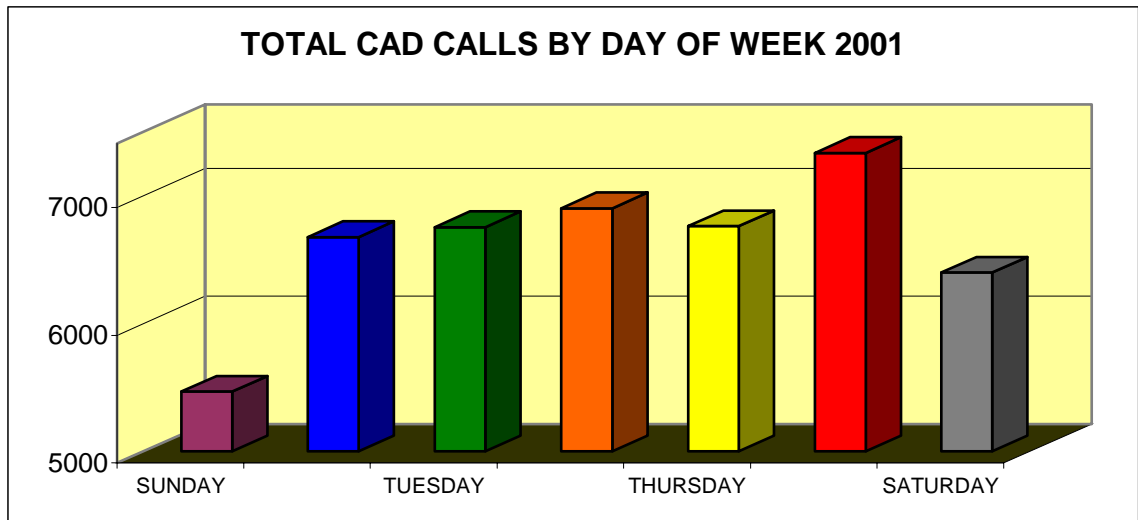
In addition, Communications Technicians are expected to monitor 28 Cameras placed throughout City Hall and Riehle Plaza along with nearly 40 bank and business alarms that are wired directly to the dispatch center. An up to date street index for both the fire and police service is maintained by our Communications Technicians as well as an up to date Roll-o-dex containing many after-hours emergency call numbers for businesses throughout the city.

The CAD system has several built in capabilities to make dispatching more efficient and also to enhance the safety for officers dispatched on specific calls. Information from callers is entered into the CAD system by any one of 4 dispatchers working at any one time. The details of each active call can be observed at each of the four CAD stations giving each dispatcher an over-all view of all activity. The CAD screens are also available to all command personnel at their individual workstations though out the department. Command staff and administrators can use the CAD system to view ongoing activity or to use its' reporting capability in gathering information from the system. . Any number of different reports can be generated based on types of calls or locations of calls. A commander or administrator might, for example, want a report on the number of vandalism calls in a specific local over a specific length of time. Having this report capability allows commanders to make decisions on how many units might be assigned to a specific area during a specific time period.

By providing this overview of all activity and automatically keeping track of which police and fire units are free the system aids dispatchers in efficiently selecting units to be dispatched on a specific call. The computer automatically records all times associated with a given call. A built in safety feature of CAD is the Time Flag which alerts a dispatcher when there has been no contact with an officer on a call after a pre-determined length of time. The flag prompts the dispatcher to check the well being of that officer.

- The Uniform Division section of this report provides additional information concerning the CAD system and overall numbers of calls received during the year.

The following chart graphically demonstrates the ebb and flow of calls received throughout the week. This chart represents all 66,010 calls received and handled by the Communications section during 2001.



The ability to measure calls according to the time of day or day of week allows administrators to prepare schedules and make other decisions based on reliable information. Separate charts could also be prepared for each shift to measure whether or not a given shift has the same trends as the department as a whole. In the past charts showing calls by time of day have been published in this report and from year to year the relative numbers of calls received during each of the 24 hours in a day have always remained very similar. For that reason a Calls by Hours of the Day was not included in this years report.

<b>Summary of Radio Calls</b>		<b>2001</b>
Number of E-911 Calls		<b>18,332*</b>
Total Calls handled by the Dispatch Center		<b>66,010</b>

\* Classified by CAD according to the nature of the call, some E-911 call numbers are reflected in Fire Calls for Service and the remainder into Police calls for service or Other Calls. The total figure includes Fire Department calls, medical assistance, Animal Control and general announcements such as street closings weather or other general information dispatched to either police or fire units. The Tippecanoe County Sheriffs Department now dispatches almost all Animal Control calls. Police officers often respond to a fire call and in many instances fire units may respond to a police call. Although units from both police and fire may respond to a given call the call is still only counted as a single call. Not included in the dispatch summary are the thousands of computer messages that were sent or received by dispatchers over the IDACS/NCIC computer system. Those messages are no longer counted but the most recent figures available from 1998 suggest over 45,000 such messages have been handled annually in dispatch during recent years. The ability of officers to run their own drivers license and registration checks from their in-car computers has cut that number over the past year and is expected to further cut that number as the mobile software becomes fully integrated.

# Community Relations

The Lafayette Police Department seeks to provide the best possible police service to the Lafayette community. In our efforts to become a part of the community and not apart from it we have developed several community outreach programs. Included in our community outreach are the D.A.R.E. Program, Citizens Academy, College Intern Law Enforcement Program, and Community Education & Outreach.

Each of these programs gives officers the opportunity to interact with a variety of citizens in a positive atmosphere where education and understanding can be fostered. This interaction is structured so as to cast the officer in a role of instructor or teacher as opposed to that of an enforcer.

Through our Community Education efforts alone over 6000 citizens attended various tours, and educational programs provided by the department. Those attending this wide variety of presentations ranged from pre-school to seniors and students to professionals.

This represents a large number of people who might not otherwise have the opportunity to speak with a police officer in person and during positive circumstances. The variety of instruction allows for feedback from a wide spectrum of the community, allowing members of the Lafayette Police Department to make adjustments to the police role in the community allowing for significant improvements in our commitment to the community we serve.

These programs provide positive contact between officers and the citizens they serve. Officers often receive feedback from program participants on the needs of the community. These officers were then able to more effectively address those needs while performing their duties.

At the same time citizens received a greater understanding of the Department's role in the community. By exposing citizens to the Department in an educational atmosphere we can build trust in the Department as a community service organization.

Members of the Patrol or Administrative Services Divisions routinely provide tours to the Police Department and City Hall. Many of those are not listed below. Groups of that nature can be as small as 6-8 persons or as large as 30. Through the year the department averages about one larger tour per month. Peak months for tours of City Hall seem to be at the end of the school year when LPD becomes a popular "field trip" destination for local classes. Up to 500 persons may have participated in these tours during 2000. In addition to the programs listed below the DARE program reached over 600 students in the Lafayette schools.

## Public Programs Presented by LPD Officer During 2001

Topic of Subject	Presenter	Location	# Attending
Crisis Preparedness	Roswarski/Roush/B.T.Brown	Oakland School	25
Crisis Preparedness	Roswarski/Roush/B.T.Brown	Durgan School	30
Seatbelt & Gun Safety	Off. Bittles	Crestview Nursery School	39
Tour	Lt. Hatke	HQ	20
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Harrison High School	350
Conflict Resolution	Lt. Hatke	Bethany Presbyterian Church	35
Seatbelt Safety	Off. Bittles	First United Methodist Church	17
Seatbelt & Gun Safety	Off. Bittles	First United Methodist Church	16
Tour	Off. Bittles	HQ	13
Police as a Career	Off. Haan	Klondike Elementary School	45
Decision Making	Lt. Hatke	Jeff High School	20
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Radisson Inn	67
Crisis Preparedness	Captain Roswarski/Sgt. Roush	Sunnyside Middle School	60
Neighborhood Meeting	Off. Baker	Hanna Center	7
Neighborhood Meeting	Off. Baker	1117 North St.	12
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Arnett Clinic	32
Home Safety	Lt. Hatke	Bethany Presbyterian Church	38
Shoplifting	Off. Maxson	Teachers Delight	12
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Arnett Clinic	35
Shoplifting	Lt. Hatke	Arnett Optical	15
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Radisson Inn	20
Tour	Off. Schmidt	HQ	11
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	McCutcheon H. S.	175
Child I/D	Off. Richard	Cole Elementary	500
Tour	Lt. Hatke	HQ	40
Bike Safety	Off. Bordenet	HQ	28
Workplace Violence	Capt. Roswarski/Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	65
Workplace Violence	Capt. Roswarski/Lt. Hatke	Work Force Development	20
Tour	Off. Bordenet	HQ	35
Identification Theft	Det. Rooze	Purdue University	75
Bicycle Safety	Off. Bittles	Village Nursery School	20
Tour	Off. Schmidt	HQ	25
Shoplifting	Lt. Hatke	Downtown Business Center	25
Career Fair	Lt. Hatke	Earhart Elementary	10
D.A.R.E.	Off. Richard	Tippecanoe Mall	2500
Shoplifting	Lt. Hatke	Natures Pharm	10
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Arnett Clinic	20
Decision Making	Lt. Hatke	Frontier High School	285
Seatbelt Safety	Offi. Bittles	First United Methodist Church	55
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	City Hall	28
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	City Hall	23
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Arnett Clinic	15

Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	21
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Food Finders Food Bank	21
Narcotics	Det. Shumaker	Purdue University	29
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	Lafayette Savings Bank	35
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	Lafayette Savings Bank	23
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	SIA	19
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	Lafayette Savings Bank	21
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	Lafayette Savings Bank	17
Decision Making	Lt. Hatke	Harrison High School	285
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	City Hall	13
Identification Theft	Sgt. Robinson	St. Mary Neighborhood Assn.	15
Carseat Safety	Off. Bittles	Lafayette Mothers Group	25
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Jeff High School	89
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Jeff High School	20
Decision Making	Lt. Hatke	Delphi High School	400
Safety	Off. Becker	Busy Day Pre-School	40
Child Safety Seats	Off. Bittles	Marsh Supermarket	8
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	65
Seatbelt Safety	Off. Bittles	Crestview Pre-School	40
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	State Farm	74
School Violence	Capt. Roswarski	Purdue University	26
School Violence	Capt. Roswarski	Purdue University	28
Seatbelt Safety	Off. Clark	Wea Ridge Elementary School	80
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Harrison Home Ec Club	15
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Ramada Inn	15
Tour	Capt. Roswarski	HQ	15
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	PEFCU	30
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	PEFCU	40
Robbery Procedures	Lt. Hatke	PEFCU	42
		Total Attending	6424



Sgt. John Withers conducting a "gang awareness" class to a group of Lafayette School Corporation staff members in October 2000.

# Project DARE

Project DARE (*Drug Abuse Resistance Education*) is a collaborative effort by DARE certified law enforcement officers, educators, students, parents and the community to offer an educational program in the classroom with the goal of preventing or reducing drug abuse and violence among children and youth. The emphasis of the program is to help 5<sup>th</sup> grade students recognize and resist the many direct and subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants or other drugs or to engage in violence. Drug Abuse Resistance Education, began in 1983 as a joint effort between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. D.A.R.E. programs have been a tremendous success and exist in all 50 states and a number of foreign countries.

Researchers have identified certain protective and social bonding factors in family, school and community that foster resiliency in young people for healthy, independent growth in spite of adverse conditions. The DARE program offers strategies to enhance those protective factors especially in those young people who might be at risk for substance abuse or other problem behaviors. Focus is placed on communication skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision-making, conflict resolution, sense of purpose and independence. Positive alternative activities to

drug abuse and other destructive behavior are taught.

Officer Barry Richard who is a 22-year veteran of the Lafayette Police Department was appointed as the DARE Officer at the inception of the program in 1995. Due to his interaction with up to 600 5<sup>th</sup> graders each year Officer Richard may be the most recognizable police officer in the city.





# Citizens' Police Academy

The Citizen Police Academy, a project begun in 1995 as an extension of the Community Policing Program, continued through another popular and successful year in 2001. It has continued to meet the goal of educating citizens regarding law enforcement activities in general and the Lafayette Police Department in particular.

The Citizens Academy is another example of positive interaction between officers of the department and those we serve. The Indiana General Assembly recognized our efforts during 1998 and declared the project has helped to *“foster trust and understanding between the Police Department and the general public, which makes our community a better and safer place to live.”*

Taught by police officers, the academy covers various aspects of law enforcement during the 10-week course. Topics include community policing, the role of the police officer in society, patrol operations, criminal investigations, juvenile laws, traffic accident investigation, laws of arrest, SWAT operations, juvenile crime, Narcotics investigations, use of force, police ethics, as well as several other areas of interest.

The academy has two sessions per year with an enrollment of 10-20 students in each session. One session is open to the general public and the other is limited to personnel of the Lafayette School Corporation. As part of the participation each academy student rides along in a police car with uniformed officers or detectives. Total ride-along time ranges from 8-24 hours per student.

The Lafayette Police Department is grateful for the enthusiastic participation by each and every academy participant. Much of the success enjoyed by this program is due to those citizens who have taken an interest in the program and sacrificed their own time in order to learn about local law enforcement from a perspective other than the one frequently presented in the popular media and entertainment industry. As with all good communication we have discovered we often gain as much from the participants as they learn from us.



Lt. Chico Hatke enjoys a light moment with the class of 2001-2 during the graduation ceremony .



**Class 2001-1, March 21, 2001**



**Class 2001-2, October 24, 2001**

## **2000 Citizens Academy Graduates**

### **Class 2001-1**

Jody Allen  
Debra Burkhart  
Kimberly Parthun  
Clemens Schroll  
Randall Sly  
Jennifer Smith  
Brandy Walls  
Brad Wombles

Georgia Brist  
Linda Griffith  
Jana Reinhart  
Laura Shelby  
Patricia Small  
Eric Swisher  
Jane Wilson  
Scott Angstadt

### **Class 2001-2**

Ruth Ann Brown  
Thomas Byrd  
Paul DiFabio  
Ryan Gerding  
Stephanie Jones  
Bernard Myers  
Gina Quattrocchi  
George Sparger  
Steve Sullivan  
Jerry Taylor  
John Yarian

Shannon Brown  
Robert Danou  
Bill Froehlich  
Barb Hahn  
N. Richard Morrissey  
Deb Poelstra  
Douglas Smith  
Michael Starkey  
Karen Sullivan  
Michael Wilson

## **Academy Instructors**

Lt. Chico Hatke  
Chief Gene Reed  
Lt. Chris Weaver  
Sgt. Don Roush  
Sgt. John Withers  
Captain Kevin Gibson

Sgt. Quentin Robinson  
Officer Barry Richard  
Captain Anthony Roswarski  
Lt. William Stonebraker  
Detective Chris Downard  
Detective Dan Shumaker

# 2001 College Intern Program

For several years the Lafayette Police Department has sponsored internships for college students interested in law enforcement careers. Students from Purdue University, Ball State, Indiana State and others have taken advantage of this program. We feel that this program has been beneficial not only for the students and their universities but also for the department, for the community and for the law enforcement profession in general.

Through programs such as this one, students gain the benefit of practical application on top of the theory they are taught in class. Other benefits to the students include learning the complexities and routine of specific jobs, gaining insight to themselves and the agency, gaining perspective on the world of work. For many of these students, this experience will not only solidify their interest in a law enforcement career in general, but also help them narrow down their general interest into the more specific kind of work they find interesting in the field. During the internship period each intern is assigned to Administrative Services, Patrol, Detectives, Records, and Radio in order to gain insight into the operations of these segments of the police department.

The benefits to the Lafayette Police Department are as varied as the benefits to the students. The ability to observe and evaluate a student for possible job placement at a later date is one example. This aspect of the program has proven beneficial many times as former interns have applied at LPD at the conclusion of their education. Students routinely ask many questions. Someone asking "Why?" can be both challenging and educational. Such questions can sometimes cause an agency to re-evaluate policies or procedures with a positive result.

The community benefits from this program as well. Students are resources that do not tax an already straining public budget. The community benefits from the positive contact students have with clients. The intern program is a human bridge that has been established between the student, the academic institution, the criminal justice agency and the community.

Student Interns during 2001 were Scott Angstadt and Brandy Walls of Purdue University during the spring semester, Josh Winter of Vincennes University & Tony Howell of the University of Dayton during the summer term; and Shannon Brown of Purdue University during the fall semester.

# Training

It is the philosophy of the Lafayette Police Department that the better trained an officer is, the better served the public will be. Anthropologist Margaret Mead once remarked that *“the world in which we are born is not the world in which we live, nor is it the world in which we will die.”* The science of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, in general, is constantly evolving and changing. As in any skilled occupation, training must be a continuing process, necessitated by changes in laws, in technology, and in the needs of the community.

Legislation, which took effect in 1993, requires all sworn police officers to receive a minimum of 16 hours of “in-service” training each year. This legislation also requires departments to report all training received by officers. Officers who fail to meet the minimum training requirement lose all arrest powers until the standard can be met. The Administrative Services Division holds the responsibility for arranging much, if not all, of this annual training for each member as well as the reporting of that information to the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board.

This “In-Service” Training may be provided with-in the department by officers who are certified as instructors. It may also be done by outside organizations such as the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy or sponsored by some other group or agency. Officers may receive some training on a very informal basis such as “roll call training” or may attend a school or seminar. Specialized training can last from a few hours to a week or more.



Officers, Eric Wallace and Chad Cahoon becoming familiar with their equipment.

## **INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING DONE IN 2001**

March 12, 2001	T.O.P.S.	Roll Call
March 12, 2001	Crash Reports	Roll Call
March 12, 2001	K-9	Roll Call
March 12, 2001	Defensive Tactics I	Practicum
March 12, 2001	Building Searches	Practicum
March 19, 2001	Graffiti Policy	Roll Call
March 23, 2001	Fraud	Roll Call
April 26, 2001	April Range	Practicum
May 23, 2001	Off-Duty	Practicum
May 23, 2001	Off-Duty Weapon	Practicum
May 28, 2001	Pursuit Driving	Roll Call
June 22, 2001	DNA Evidence	Roll Call
June 22, 2001	Spanish (computer)	Roll Call
June 22, 2001	Tuition Reimbursement	Roll Call
June 22, 2001	O.C. Spray	Roll Call
June 28, 2001	June Firearms	Practicum
July 2, 2001	EVOC	Practicum
July 3, 2001	Miranda	Roll Call
August 2, 2001	Ethics in Law Enforcement	Roll Call
August 18, 2001	Policy #99-38 Amendment	Roll Call
August 23, 2001	August Range	Practicum
September 6, 2001	Officer Safety- Coates Shooting	Roll Call
September 25, 2001	Less Lethal TNG	Roll Call
September 27, 2001	Shotgun Operators Course	Practicum
October 1, 2001	Defensive Tactics II	Practicum
October 1, 2001	Blood Borne Pathogens	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	SID'S Shaken Baby	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	Use Of Force	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	October Range (low-dim-light)	Practicum
October 1, 2001	School Security	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	Search & Seizure	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	Domestic Violence	Roll Call
October 1, 2001	Haz-Mat	Roll Call
October 2, 2001	Felony Stops	Practicum
October 3, 2001	Street Survival	Roll Call
October 16, 2001	CPR Re-Certification	Practicum
October 24, 2001	IDAC'S Certification	Roll Call
October 25, 2001	Bus Assault's	Practicum
October 29, 2001	CAD/MCT Interaction	Roll Call
October 30, 2001	OSSI Mobile Software	Roll Call
November 1, 2001	Rules & Regulation's Manual	Roll Call
November 10, 2001	In-Car MCT Training	Roll Call
December 6, 2001	Firearms-Night Shoot	Practicum
December 19, 2001	Basic Latent Print Development	Roll Call

## Outside Schools and Training Attended During 2001

Dates	Attendees	Title of Training	Location/Sponsor
1/2/01	Andersen, Baxter Jarrett, Murphy Savage	Indiana Law Enforcement Academy Official Transcript	ILEA
1/16/01	Devine	Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program	OJJDP
1/25/01	M Roberts	Breath Tests for Intoxication	Indiana University Department Toxicology
1/28/01	Broderick, Bonner	At-Scene Crash Investigations	Indianapolis Police Dept.
1/30/01	Dexter	Detective & New Criminal Investigator	Indianapolis Police Dept.
1/30/01	Bishop, Hughes	T.O.P.S.	ILEA
1/30/01	Flick	Basic Outlook & Basic Excel 2000	City of Lafayette
2/14/01	J Dennis, Rhodes Reed	Annual Business Meeting: ILEA 2001 World Police & Fire Games: District Meeting	IACP
2/15/01	Reed, Rhodes Dennis	Internet Investigation	IACP
2/15/01	Dennis, Rhodes Reed	Internet Investigation	IACP
2/16/01	Rhodes, Dennis Reed	Law Enforcement and the Media: DEA Drug Overview: Access to Public Records	IACP
2/21/01	McCain, Thayer Curwick, McDole Flannelly, R R. Dennis Wallace,	DWI Detection/ Standardized Field Sobriety Testing	Purdue University
2/23/01	Davidson, Rosen	Sex Crimes Invest.	OPOTA
2/23/01	Shumaker, Stonebraker	Seminar on Drug Investigation	ILEA
3/13/01	Hartman	Basic EVO	ILEA
3/16/01	Broderick, Bonner	Advanced Traffic Crash Investigation	ILEA
3/16/01	Rosen	Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse	ILEA



3/23/01	Thayer, McCoy	F.T.O. Instructor's Course	Field Training Associates
3/28/01	Broderick, Bonner M. Smith	Veh. Crash Scene Management	Indiana Ass. Of Certified Accident Investigators
3/28/01	Bittles	Child Passenger Safety Technical Training	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
4/2/01	Cahoon,	Official Transcript Law Enforcement Academy	ILEA
4/4/01	Flick, Mabbitt, Hession	Excel Formulas & Charts	City of Lafayette
4/9/01	Yestrebsky	Instructor Development	ILEA
4/9/01	Emmert	Crisis Comm. Training Program	Indiana State Police
4/11/01	Bonner, Bordenet Broderick, Devine Himes, McCoy, Petillo, Rosen	Breath Tests for Intoxication Recertification	W. Lafayette Indiana State Police Post
4/11/01	Baxter, Maxson, Clyde, Mclver, R. Brown, Wells Galloway, Dombkowski Rainey, Anderson Jerrett, Bishop, B.T. Brown, Sutton, Kenner, McDaniel, Biggs	Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Training	Purdue University
4/17/01	Baker, Maxson	Interview & Interrogation	OPOTA
4/18/01	Smith, Broderick Bonner	Grade Crossing Collision Invest.	Norfolk and Southern Police Department
4/19/01	Rosen, Davidson	Community Response to Child Abuse	Child Abuse Task Force
4/24/01	Hession	Linking Embedding in Microsoft Office	City of Lafayette
4/26/01	H. Robinson, C Johnson	Working with Those Affected by Crime	Northern & Southern Districts of Indiana
5/7/01	Broderick, Bonner	Traffic Crash Reconstruction	University of North Florida
5/11/01	Flannelly	Forensic Digital Imaging, Phase I	Purdue University
5/11/01	B Baker	Street Survival 2001	Marion County Sheriff's Office



5/14/01	Clark	Tactical Teams Specialty Weapons & Entry Dynamics	OPOTA
5/14/01	Welcher	Special Response Team Building Entry Tactics	OPOTA
5/22/01	Himes, Hatke, Amos	Defensive Tactics Instructor	OPOTA
5/23/01	Bishop	Defensive Tactics Instructor	OPOTA
5/29/01	Dempster, Wells	CPR Instructor Class	Arnett Clinic
6/7/01	Flannelly	Forensic Digital Imaging, Phase II	Purdue University
6/7/01	Roush	Specialty Impact Munitions	Warsaw Police Department
6/16/01	Pierce	West Valley Spent Nuclear Fuel Shipment Radiol Emergencies, Trans Course	Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
6/21/01	Clark, Dempster B Brown, Cole, Hartman, Schmitt, Townsend, Amos Roberts, Cheever, McIver, McDaniel, Clyde, Roberts, Baumgartner, Biggs, Welcher Bishop, Rooze McDole, Dale, Payne, Roush, Curwick	Riot Squad Training	Purdue University
6/21/01	Leshney, Kenner, Savage, Himes, Anderson, Maxson, Devine, Bordenet, Broderick	DWI Detection/ Standardized Field Sobriety Testing	Tippecanoe County Sheriff Department
6/23/01	Kenner	Crime Scene	Indiana State Coroners Association
6/27/01	Roswarski Weaver, Withers	Annual Coroners Conference	ILEA
6/27/01	Broderick, Bonner M Smith	Veh. Crush Measurements	Huntington Co. Sheriff Dept.

7/12/01	Roswarski	Nat. Conf. On School Safety	Kansas City, Missouri
8/2/01	Dempster, Devine	Instructor Development Course	ILEA
8/10/01	Emmert	Work Place Spanish	Indiana State Police Post
8/10/01	T Payne	Sex Crimes Invest.	OPOTA
8/10/01	J Bennett	Operation Pullover Grant Workshop	Governor's council
8/21/01	Bishop	Breath Tests for Intoxication	Indiana University
8/22/01	Hatke	Investigations of Incidents of Excessive/Deadly Force by Police	IACP
8/22/01	Dombkowski	The Tactical Edge Seminar	OPOTA
8/29/01	Wolf	Basic-E.V.O	ILEA
9/11/01	Gibson	Advanced Internal Affairs	IACP
9/17/01	Clyde, Van Horn	DRE-Course	Governor's council
9/17/01	M Roberts	Shotgun Instructor	OPOTA
9/20/01	R Robinson	Indiana & Federal Personnel Law	ILEA
9/24/01	Hartman	Field Tactics	IACP
10/2/01	Hartman	E.V.O. Instructor	ILEA
10/2/01	Dobrin, Fuller Sprunger, Swick Cudworth	Indiana Law Enforcement Academy	ILEA
10/4/01	Withers	Swat Supervisors Tactics & Management	IACP
10/4/01	Downard	Wages,Hours & Pay for Indiana Public Agencies	Brownsburg, Indiana
10/22/01	Huff, Kenner	Instructor Develop.	ILEA
10/26/01	B Grant, Bordenet	Child Passenger Safety Technical	ILEA
10/31/01	Cheever, Davis Rosen	DWI Detection/ Standardized Field Sobriety Testing	Purdue University
11/6/01	Dennis, Pierce	Breath Tests for Intoxication Recertification	ILEA
11/6/01	Huff	Latent Print Develop.	OPOTA
11/7/01	J Dennis	Anti-Terrorism Resources Conf.	ILEA

11/14/01	Gibson	Project Implementation and Sustainment Train	ILEA
11/16/01	J Bennett, Devine VanHorn, Reed	Operation Pullover Awards Banquet	ILEA
11/26/01	Broderick	Instructor Develop. Course	ILEA
12/14/01	Wolf, G Bennett	Compliance with JJDPA	ILEA
12/14/01	T. Payne	Basic Warrant Execution	ILEA

ILEA= Indiana Law Enforcement Academy  
 OPOTA= Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy  
 USDOJ= United States Department of Justice  
 IACP= International Association of Chiefs of Police



# Property Control

In a city of over 50,000 many items of personal property are lost and found each day. The police department often gets called to take possession of such items. Each time an item of found property is brought to the police department officers attempt to locate the owner of that property. Many times that effort is successful, but not always. In cases when the property and the owner are not reunited we must then dispose of that property according to state law and department procedure. This property includes items as diverse as clothing, books, household items, tools, keys, electronics, purses, bicycles, guns, cash and jewelry.



a challenge.

Some of those items can be sold at the annual property auction but in other cases the property is not suitable for resale and is destroyed. No items are sold or destroyed unless we have had possession of it for at least one full year. The only exception to the one-year rule is that of bicycles which may be sold after at least 6 months. This exception has been necessitated due to a simple lack of storage space for holding bicycles any longer. Everything brought to the police department must be inventoried and then securely stored as we attempt to locate an owner. In a building with limited storage space this can become a challenge.

The property function of Administrative Services manages all found property as well as property that may be confiscated during the investigation of a case but which does not become evidence in that case. Examples of that kind of property would be stolen items that are recovered but an owner cannot be determined. Other common items brought to the police department during the course of an investigation are firearms. This is often done in order to give persons involved in heated disputes a cooling off period but they may also be removed from persons arrested or from vehicles that are towed. Unless precluded by State or Federal statute those weapons are always returned to the owners.

During 2001 the Police Department held one property auction. The West Lafayette Police Department and Tippecanoe County Sheriff joined the Lafayette Police Department at the Tippecanoe County Fairgrounds and shared both labor and expenses for that sale. This created a larger sale and allowed more paid advertisement, which in turn drew a large crowd. The unclaimed property sales are popular events and large crowds of bargain seekers attended. In conjunction with the Lafayette City Clerks Office it was determined our department would attempt to continue with a one sale per year schedule. Total sale proceeds for all agencies and city departments were \$41,722. The portion of the total that were the result of found & abandoned property sold by our department was nearly

\$5,000. In addition to lost/found property our division is also responsible for the storage of surplus & used department owned property as well as maintaining many cubic feet of records that are created each year. Many of those items are covered under Indiana Public Records laws and must be maintained or disposed of accordingly.



# Personnel

People are the most important resource at the Lafayette Police Department. The quality of policing depends on the quality of the people doing the policing, and the success of the department depends on how well those persons are selected, trained, evaluated, promoted and supported.

The primary personnel duties performed by the Administrative Services Division pertain to recruitment and hiring of new employees. This involves both written and physical agility testing for all police officer applicants as well as polygraph examinations of those applicants who pass both tests. Extensive background investigations are then completed on promising applicants. Those investigations and the subsequent reports generated by the investigator are lengthy and time consuming. It is, however, time and effort that the police department must invest as a part of our effort to hire the most qualified persons available. Following background investigations the division then coordinates two interviews that each candidate must pass successfully. The first interview hurdle is with the Board of Captains during which the three-member board judges the candidates' potential success as a police officer. Each board member then prepares a short report that is added to the candidate's file.

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission then conducts interviews and studies the reports generated by the background investigator, the reports from the Board of Captains and the contents of the application. Following that review process the Commission completes the selection process by making a conditional offer of employment to those candidates who they feel are the best suited for employment. The final hurdles for candidates are a physical and a psychological examination, which must be coordinated by the Administrative Services Division. The coordinated efforts of the Civil Service Commission and the Administrative Services Division have resulted in quality candidates who, with extensive training, will become quality police officers for the City of Lafayette.



Looking for a few  
Good men  
And Women.

]



**APPLICANT WRITTEN AND AGILITY**

**TEST**

**SEPTEMBER 29, 2001**

## acknowledgements

This report, based on department data from 2001, was compiled and completed during the first quarter of 2002. It is our desire that this volume will provide administrators, public officials, the media, and the public an informative look at the operations of the Lafayette Police Department over the previous year.

During the completion of a work such as this, information is gathered from many sources within the department as well as external sources. Without the aid of Chief Records Clerk, Helen Hession, CAD Administrator Yvonne Budreau, Traffic section, and Administrative Assistant to the Chiefs of Police Jacki Stockment, there would have been no department statistical figures with which to work. Thanks also to **Mr. Stephen Fisher of Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey** who kindly provided permission to use his photograph within our cover photograph. All photographs in this work are the property of the photographers or the Lafayette Police Department and may not be reproduced without permission. Lt. David Payne provided valuable assistance by compiling and writing the Technology section of this report.

The viewer familiar with previous editions of this annual report may notice much more color throughout the work as well as many more pictures than previous versions. Because many fewer hard copies of this work have been printed, and those have been done "in house" the cost of added color was not a factor. We believe the added color and photographs are a positive addition, particularly for those viewing this work on the web.

The completion of any large project requires special sacrifices in time and energy. Time spent at one endeavor was time away from something else. For that very reason, a special thanks goes to Sergeant Quentin Robinson who devoted, a large portion of his time gathering information, conducting research, conducting statistical analysis, providing digital photography and writing text and doing layout for the completion of this project. This issue, like our calendar year 2000 report will be made available to users of the internet by posting the entire work on the Lafayette Police website. <http://www.city.lafayette.in.us/lpd/index.htm>

We look to the new millennium with a mix of wonder and a pride of past accomplishment. We are proud of the Lafayette Police Department and believe that pride is reflected within this report. The information included within this report has been checked, and rechecked for accuracy and completeness and while the document has gone through 'spell check' & 'grammar check' numerous times in addition to being subjected to old fashioned editorial 'red pen' treatment we know that somewhere the inevitable mistake will appear, only after publication. For any such mistakes, I accept responsibility and apologize. Comments and questions are, of course, welcome.

Captain Kevin W. Gibson  
Administrative Services Division  
Lafayette Police Department  
March 20, 2002